



I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME,  
VERILY INASMUCH AS YE HAVE DONE  
IT UNTO ONE OF THE LEAST OF THESE MY  
BRETHREN, YE HAVE DONE IT UNTO ME

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 283. J. D. Snell.  
 284. Ernest.  
 285. Char. Dorell, Father  
 of Archdeacon Snell.  
 286. Dr. Frank Smith.  
 287. R. G. H. H. H. H. H.  
 (G. C. H. H. H. H. H.)  
 author.  
 288. J. D. Snell. see  
 289. Cond. Robinson X  
 290. G. C. H. H. H. H. X  
 291. W. D. H. H. H. 123.  
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KIRKHAM ABBEY, IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.  
BARONET.





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THE INFIRMARY.

*From an old Painting, in 1798.*

THE VIEW IS TAKEN FROM ABOUT PORTMAHON, AND SHOWS  
THE BACK OF THE INFIRMARY.

"I was sick and ye visited me : Verily inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

---

1797 - 1897.

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*SHEFFIELD*

*GENERAL INFIRMARY,*

NOW, BY THE FAVOUR OF

*HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,*

**THE SHEFFIELD ROYAL INFIRMARY.**



A BRIEF SKETCH OF

**A CENTURY'S WORK**

*Compiled at the request of the Weekly Board by*

**JOHN DANIEL LEADER, F.S.A.,**

*Together with Reminiscences and Biographical Notices of the  
Medical Staff, by*

**SIMEON SNELL, F.R.C.S. ED.**



**SHEFFIELD :**

*Published on behalf of the Infirmary Board, by*

**Mr. G. H. DAY, Secretary.**

**1897.**

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Wm. Townsend & Son, Printers, Surrey Street, Sheffield.

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## *PREFACE.*



This little volume has been compiled at the request of the Weekly Board of the Sheffield Royal Infirmary, in anticipation of the one hundredth Anniversary of the opening of that Institution, which will occur on the 4th October, 1897.

Many notes and much material had been collected by the late Mr. Arthur Jackson, and these were placed unservedly at my disposal by Mrs. Jackson. I also had access to the minute books and other official documents at the Infirmary.

Mr. Simeon Snell has also most heartily assisted in

the work, contributing the interesting recollections of the Medical Staff, and Biographical Notes of all the old Doctors.

Messrs. Townsend & Son, to whom the printing and publication of the book were entrusted, have carried out their task less as a commercial undertaking than in a broad spirit of benevolence, which it seems to be one of the happy prerogatives of the Infirmary to inspire in all who have to do with its affairs.

The Infirmary has ever been provocative of good works. Generous benefactors have given their money; the medical staff have given their invaluable services, and all who have found themselves able to help in any way have felt it an honour and a privilege, not a burden, to do so.

It is hoped that the sale of this book may prove to the advantage of the Charity, both directly, and by stimulating our fellow citizens to become subscribers.

The list of those who give a small sum annually towards the maintenance of the Infirmary ought to be

much larger than it is. Our predecessors of a century ago gave the Institution a start with a subscription list of £1,017. 9s. 6d. The population of Sheffield was then only about 30,000; in 1891 it was 324,243. Might not the Sheffield of to-day subscribe £10,000 a year?

The portraits and illustrations that have been inserted, will, it is hoped, add much to the interest and permanent value of the volume. They include portraits of some of the fathers and founders of the Institution, and of members of the medical staff, who, having served their generation, are now entered into their rest. Those who still survive must await their commemoration on another occasion.

J. D. LEADER.

*Moor End, Sheffield,*

*September, 1897.*



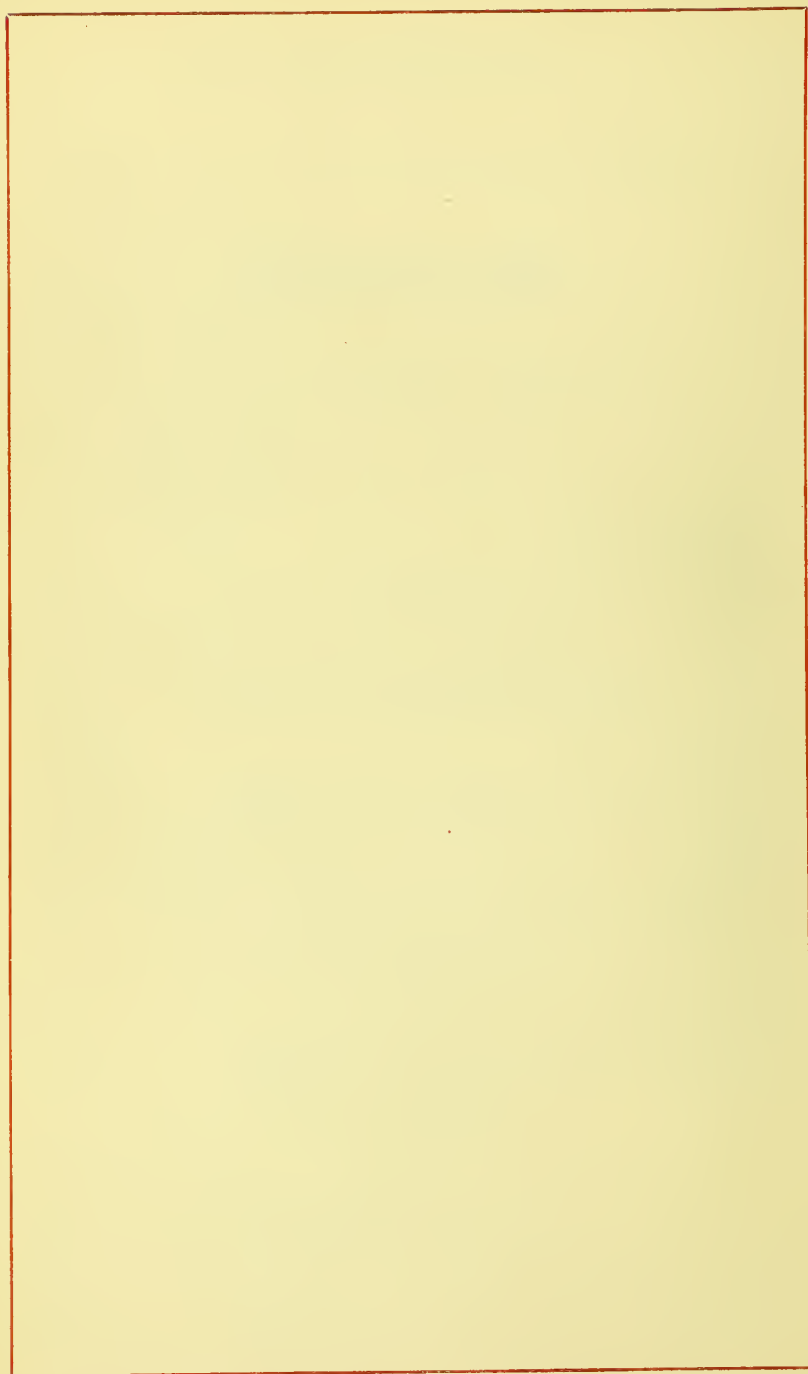
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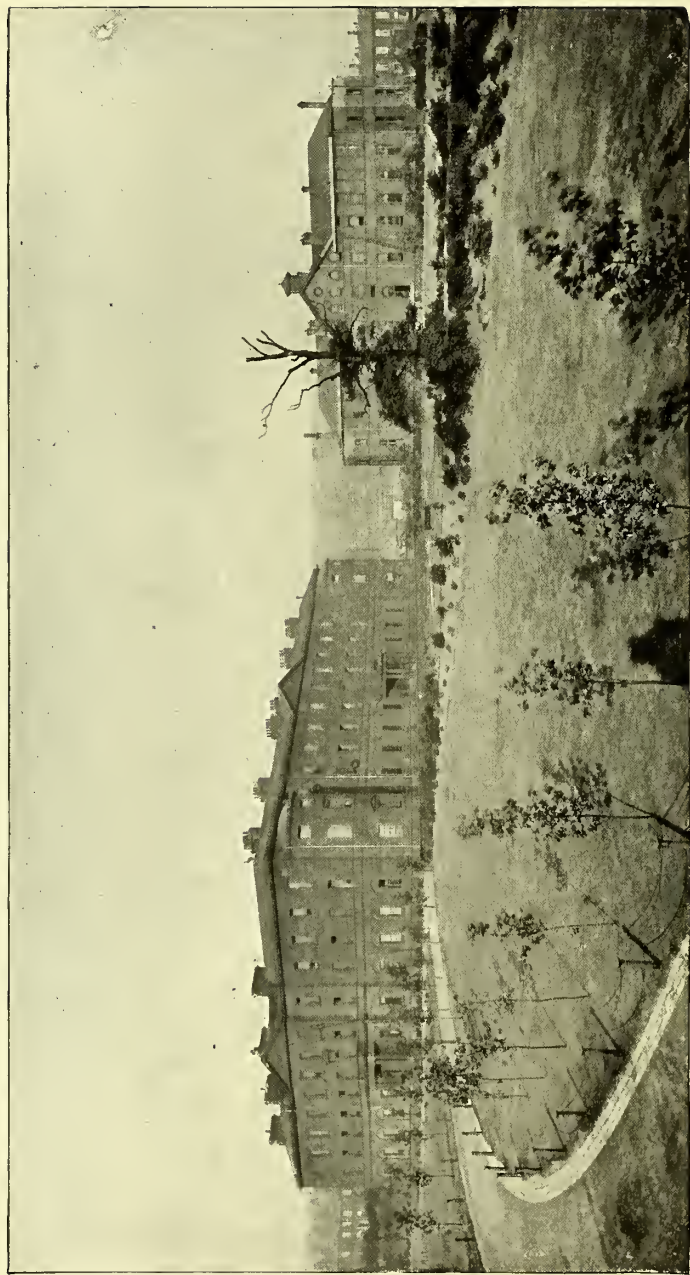
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FRONT VIEW OF THE ROYAL INFIRMARY, 1897.

# Sheffield General Infirmary,

1797-1897.

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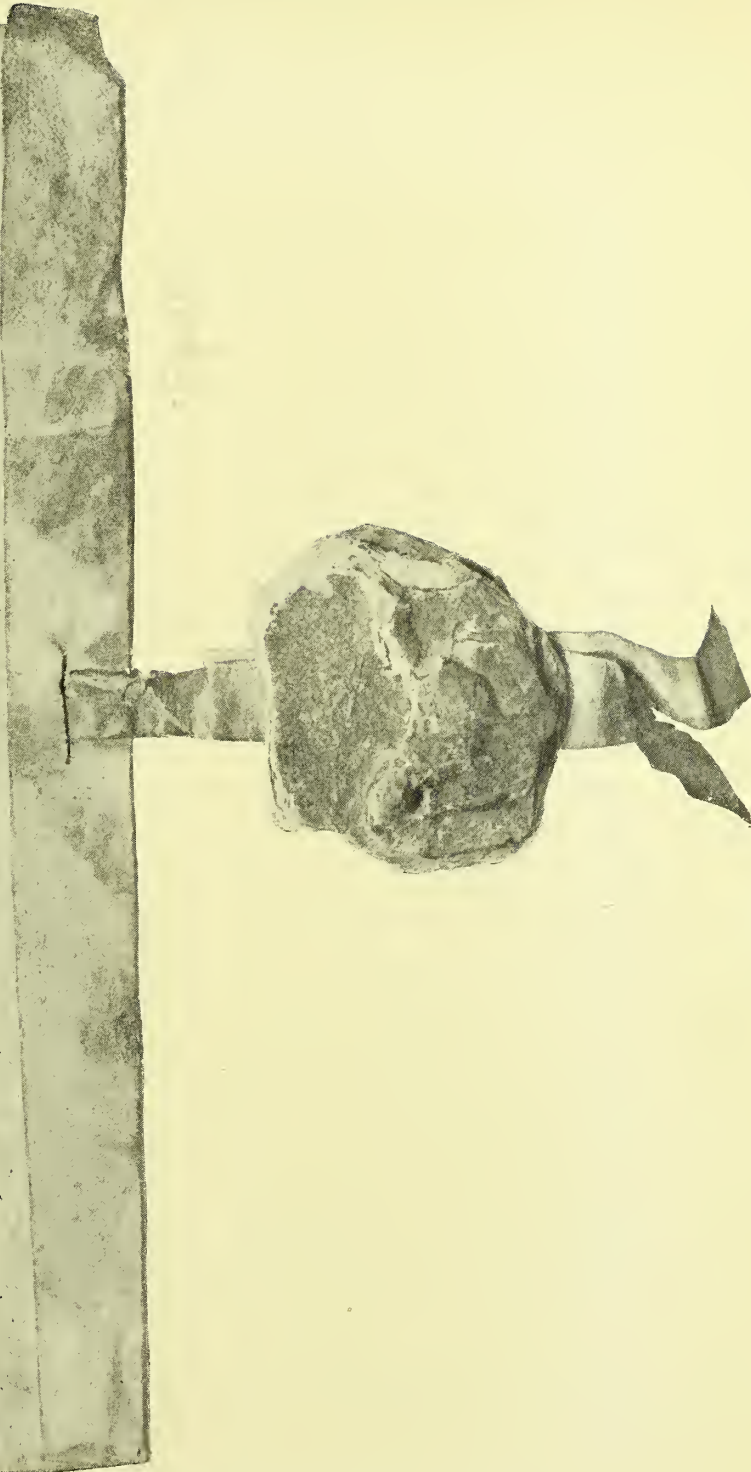
**I**N bringing together the scattered facts that go to make up the story of the Sheffield General Infirmary, now raised to the dignity of a Royal Infirmary, during the first century of its existence, we are dealing with one of the many forms in which the spirit of religious philanthropy has manifested itself at various times. From the tenth to the twelfth centuries it was a fashion among the wealthy, who were then the land-owners, to found religious houses, for the good of their own souls, and those of their ancestors. In the latter half of the twelfth century, and for fifty years afterwards, some thought was also given to the needs of the body, and leper hospitals sprang up on the outskirts of many English towns for the care of those afflicted with this terrible skin disease, then very prevalent. Coming to a later period we find the spirit of benevolence moving in the direction of almshouses for the comfort of the old and infirm; and later still, in the eighteenth century, Infirmaries and Hospitals for the relief of the sick poor were multiplied all over our land. Sheffield was not unaffected by these movements. It had

its share, through its feudal lord, in the foundation of Worksop Priory in 1103; it had a family connection with that Richard de Busli who, with Richard Fitz Turgis, founded Roche Abbey in 1147; and it was a benefactor, through the Furnivals, to the foundation of Robert Fitz-ranulph, at Beauchief.

When the claims of humanity were demanding relief for the poor lepers, William de Lovetot, lord of Hallamshire, who died in 1181, granted a piece of land near the Bridge over the Don to the sick folk at Sheffield, with rations from his mill there, and thus helped to establish that hospital of St. Leonard, of which nothing but the name now survives in the district called Spittle Hill. The charter endowing this Hospital is an interesting relic of a departed age, and a fac-simile of it is printed on an adjoining page. We know very little about the history of this foundation. In 1299 Daniel, the keeper of the Hospital, was engaged in a law suit with Maude Countess of Warwick, Thomas de Furnivall and Richard del Clough of Hallum, against whom he complained for unjustly disseizing him of his free tenement in Sheffield.<sup>(1)</sup> Mr. Hunter says the Hospital was dissolved under the Statute 37 Henry VIII., but the records of the transaction have not been found. The Commissioners for Yorkshire were appointed on the 14th February, 1546, and were directed to enquire

(1) Yorkshire Archæological Society. Record series vol. xvii., p. 202.

sciant tā p̄sentel<sup>u</sup> qm̄ futu<sup>u</sup> qd̄ ego Will<sup>u</sup> d̄ luncet dōi yocēh y hac p̄senta carta confirmau<sup>i</sup> p̄p̄ta  
 y p̄p̄tūā elemosinā p̄ hā mea y aiabz p̄ris y m̄is mee y dūcessorū meorū firmus d̄ sefeldia d̄p̄m<sup>u</sup>  
 rogi<sup>u</sup> p̄m̄ tenuit iuxta p̄ortē donū y y m̄stū illorū i molendino d̄ sefeldia. 2. h̄is. rot. d̄ luncet  
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as to the names of the incumbent and founders, the purpose of the foundations and their necessities, and were to take inventories of their plate and goods and a survey of their possessions. The returns for Yorkshire are not complete, and among the missing ones is that of the Hospital of St. Leonard at Sheffield. According to a note in Dr. Gatty's edition of Hunter's Hallamshire,<sup>(1)</sup> there occurs, in a return of Commissioners to inquire concerning concealed lands in the County of York and elsewhere, dated 12th Feb., 25 Elizabeth (1583), a mention of all that late chapel in ruins, called St. Leonard's Chapel, in the Parish of Sheffield and County of York, with one messuage and tenement and certain lands, arable, meadow, and pasture, hitherto held by John Shemeld, or his assigns, and worth per annum 20d. On the 27th July in the same year St. Leonard's Chapel, with the appurtenances, is included in a grant from the Crown to Theophilus and Robert Adams. I have recently found an entry in the Steward's Accounts of the Earl of Shrewsbury, preserved at the Duke of Norfolk's Estate Office, which shows that George, the sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1587 acquired the site of the Hospital for the sum of £200, which he paid to John Cheetam, of Livermeare, in the County of Suffolk, gentleman, and John Shemelde, of Machen Bank.

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(1) Gatty's Hallamshire, p. 312. 20s. would seem more likely for annual value.

In Harrison's Survey of the Manor of Sheffield, dated 29th September, 1637, "the Spittle Farm" occurs in the soke of Southall or Southey, divided into five tenancies and amounting altogether to a little over 140 acres. Among the names of the fields are, The site of the Spittle, Spittle Croft, lying next Sembly Green, and Spittle field. Burngreaves wood, "being a spring wood about 34 years growth," is described as a part of Spittle Farm, and hence we may assume that the lands of the hospital extended from the Wicker or Sembly Green, not only to the modern Spital Hill but almost to Pitsmoor, near to which Burngreave wood lay. Gosling's Map of Sheffield, published in 1736, shows the outline of the Spittle Garden on the north side of the Wicker, but now all this ground is covered with buildings or intersected by streets.

When the founding of almshouses became a fashionable form of benevolence, in the late Tudor and early Stuart days, Sheffield again had a share in the work. The old chapel of Our Lady beside the bridge, was early transformed into an almshouse. An entry in the Burgery accounts records a payment in connection with "The Almes house" in 1589. In 1658 and 1659 the Alms house was rebuilt at the cost of the Burgery, the Lord of the Manor helping with gifts of material, and the place was finally removed about 1767 when the Lady's Bridge was widened. Gilbert Earl of

Shrewsbury, who died in 1616, left directions in his will for the founding of a Hospital or Almes House, "to be called the Hospital of Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury, and the same to be endowed with such revenues and possessions as my executors shall think fit, not being under £200 a year." The Earl's estate at the time of his death was so encumbered with debt that nothing was done towards realising his wish, until the Honourable Mr. Howard, his grandson, erected in 1665 what is known as the Shrewsbury Hospital "at his own charge, and out of his own estate and upon his own land," but he generously gave the credit of this charitable act to Earl Gilbert.

The acts of munificence chronicled above were performed by great landowners at a time when land was the chief form of wealth. They alone possessed the means to be generous on a large scale; but in the 18th century the expansion of trade and commerce was bringing wealth to others, and creating a middle class. There were rich merchants in London, and at the seaports, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The stream of wealth also flowed in the towns of East Anglia where manufactures introduced from the Continent had taken root. In the 18th century people in Sheffield were making money in the iron trade, while their fellow countrymen were busy everywhere laying the foundations of that supremacy in manufactures which has done much for

the nation as well as for individuals and families. The Hospitals and Infirmaries founded during the 18th century owed their birth, not so much to the great landowners as to the prosperous manufacturers and merchants. It was a popular movement, not an aristocratic one; though it must not be forgotten that the nobility, who shared in the prosperity of the times, generously bore their part in the effort that was put forth. It was a genuine effort on the part of men whose means had accumulated, to use a portion of their substance for the good of their fellow-creatures. Among Mr. Arthur Jackson's notes I find no fewer than 46 hospitals, infirmaries, and dispensaries, founded during the 18th century. York Hospital dates from 1740; the Infirmaries of Liverpool and Northampton from 1743; Worcester Infirmary, 1745; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1751; Manchester, 1752; Leeds, 1767; Birmingham, 1779, and our own honoured and valued institution 1797.<sup>(1)</sup> It will be seen from these dates that Sheffield did not lead the movement. On the contrary, the town was reminded, when the appeal was made to her generosity, that there was scarcely a city or large town in the kingdom that had not already established its Infirmary. But when the movement did begin among us it progressed with vigour. The population of Sheffield was only

(1) In the accounts of the Sheffield Town Trustees for 1757 and some subsequent years it is shown that the Trustees paid an annual subscription of £2 12s. 6d. to the York Infirmary.

31,314 in 1801. According to our present ideas this seems small; the men of those days, who remembered even smaller things, spoke proudly of their town as "large and populous;" and feeling themselves to be citizens of no mean city, they went into the movement to found an Infirmary with a degree of enterprise and in a spirit of generosity that might put some of their successors to shame.

The first public suggestion of an Infirmary is understood to have emanated from Dr. William Younge, a Sheffield man, who began practice in his native town in 1787. In a letter addressed to the Inhabitants of Sheffield and its Neighbourhood, and signed "X," this young physician dwelt on the considerations of mercy and compassion. He pointed out that the then method of administering relief to the sick poor, did not include medical assistance, and, what was often more necessary than medicine, proper diet and nursing. The writer admitted that heavy expenses would be involved in founding an Infirmary, but he appealed to the spirit of charity and affirmed that many of the principal inhabitants were only awaiting a definite proposal to become liberal contributors to, and supporters of the plan. The seed thus sown fell into good ground. It aroused the interest and sympathy of Mrs. Fell, of New Hall, and, when three years afterwards, a public meeting was held "to enquire

into the propriety of establishing an Infirmary," it was her generous offer of £1000 that insured the success of the project. Mr. Hunter has told the story of the public meeting.<sup>(1)</sup> It was held in the Town Hall on the 23rd April, 1792—the old Town Hall that stood by the Church gates, and disappeared early in the present century. The vicar, the Rev. James Wilkinson, took the chair. Mr. Hunter says:—

"Many gentlemen were present whose zeal in every good cause was well understood, but the proceedings at first were languid: the magnitude of the undertaking seemed to appall everyone; and there was some appearance of an intention to disperse without coming to any definite determination on the subject, when the countenance of the late Mr. Richard Swallow caught the eye of a gentleman who sat near the chair, and who intimated to the Vicar his persuasion that Mr. Swallow had some important communication to make."

It was a happy guess. The Vicar opened the subscription with a gift of £200. Dr. Brown gave a like sum; and then Mr. Swallow informed the meeting that he was commissioned by Mrs. Fell to offer £1,000. This he supplemented with £200 from himself, and in a very short time the subscriptions amounted to £15,000.

Mrs. Fell, who may thus be said to have ensured the success of the movement, was the widow of the younger John Fell, of Attercliffe

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<sup>(1)</sup> Hallamshire p. 185. It is interesting to note how much the Infirmary owes to two ladies Mrs. Fell, who gave it a start, and Mrs. Overend, who founded a convalescent fund with an endowment of £10,000 in her life time, and at her death left a legacy of £5000 besides £1000 to the building fund given a few months before.



*From a Bust by Edwin Smith.]*

REV. J. WILKINSON.

VICAR OF SHEFFIELD, AND CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING ON APRIL 23RD, 1792, HELD IN  
THE TOWN HALL, TO PROMOTE THE ERECTION OF THE INFIRMARY.



Forge. The elder John Fell began life as a clerk to Mr. Heyford, who worked the Wortley Forges, married the daughter of an ironmaster at Rotherham, and succeeded Captain Copley and others at the Attercliffe Forges.<sup>(1)</sup> There he prospered exceedingly. He built New Hall for his residence, contracted a marriage with the Milners of Burton Grange, became a Capital Burgess of Sheffield, and was buried in the Parish Church. The second John Fell allied himself in the first place with the Bagshawes of The Oaks; and then with the Laughtons of Scotter in Lincolnshire. Dying without surviving issue, he left most of his wealth to his widow, who showed how richly she deserved the confidence reposed in her by the excellent use she made of her money.

The Laughtons of Scotter were people of acknowledged position but small means. Two Laughton sisters came to Sheffield about 1730, and lodged in High Street with Mr. Simon A. Younge, a mercer. The young ladies attracted the attention of "Madame Parkin," who also lived in High Street, and was a great person in her day, and a leader of fashion in Sheffield. She was one of the originators of the Assemblies, which for so many years, from 1733, contributed to the pleasures of Sheffield Society. From 1733

<sup>(1)</sup> I have seen some interesting accounts among the Shrewsbury papers of the working of what they called "The Hammers at Attercliffe," in the years about 1582. The Earl of Shrewsbury then had the undertaking in his own hands, and made a handsome profit. At a later period the Forge was leased to tenants, of whom Mr. Fell was one.

to 1762 the Assemblies were held in the Boys' Charity School; afterwards in the Assembly Rooms in Norfolk Street, which were built for the purpose. Madame Parkin became the sincere friend of the Misses Laughton. One of them married her relative, Mr. Walter Osborne, who inherited the Ravenfield estate from her. The other became the second wife of John Fell, as has been already stated. She died in 1795, and was buried in the Parish Church. The Infirmary, to which she had rendered such handsome and timely help, was then being built.

But I must leave this digression, and return to the events following the successful meeting of 1792. Naturally enough, a committee was appointed, and after some enquiries a site was unanimously chosen "about half a mile from the town." Six and a half acres called Upperthorpe Meadows were bought of Mr. John Aldam for £1,000, and 22 acres from the Duke of Norfolk by way of exchange, "his Grace directing his agents to lean to the interest of the charity in every doubtful point." Some land was also bought from Mr. Briddon. Vicar Wilkinson, in a sermon preached at the opening of the Infirmary, described the site as one that "can hardly be excelled for the purpose. It is sufficiently airy, and yet not too much exposed to the cold or violent blasts of wind; neither elevated too high nor depressed too low."

Not the least among the recommendations of the site was its command of an unfailing supply of pure water. Descending from the hills at Steel Bank there flows a constant stream of good water, as may be seen even to-day in the grounds of Mrs. Roper at Spring Vale. Flowing from Mrs. Roper's, it passes under ground to a reservoir near the bottom of the Upperthorpe Road, and is thence delivered within the Infirmary grounds. When the Sheffield Water Company was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1830 a clause was inserted in the Act specially protecting the rights of the Infirmary in this supply.<sup>(1)</sup> However, as buildings extended in the neighbourhood, it became increasingly difficult to keep the water free from contamination, and in 1861 it was deemed better to resort to the town supply for the service of the house. But the Spring Vale stream is still of great value, for it enables the Board to make frequent flushings of the drains, a most important consideration in the system of sanitation.

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(1) The Act was entitled "An Act for Better Supplying with Water the Town and Parish of Sheffield in the County of York." It received the Royal assent 29th May, 1830. The clause relating to the Infirmary reads as follows:—"Provided always and be it further enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be deemed or construed to extend to authorise or empower the said Company of Proprietors or their successors, in making any conduits, aqueducts, watercourses, or other works, to take or cause to be taken or used any springs or streams of water by which the Sheffield General Infirmary is now supplied with water, or to take or cause to be taken or used a certain spring rising in the lands of Joshua Spooner in the township of Nether Hallam, and which supplies with water the Broomhall estate in the township of Ecclesall Bierlow belonging to John Watson, Esquire."

So well and so diligently had the Committee prosecuted its labours that by the 29th August, 1793, all was ready for laying the first stone of the Building. It was a great occasion for Sheffield. Mrs. Fell was asked to perform the ceremony, but being herself unequal to the exertion deputed Mr. Swallow to act as her deputy. The following inscription was deposited under the stone :—

SHEFFIELD  
GENERAL INFIRMARY,  
FOR THE RECEPTION OF  
SICK AND LAME POOR OF ANY COUNTY.

RICHARD SWALLOW, ESQ.,  
DEPUTED BY  
MRS. FELL,  
OF NEW HALL, NEAR SHEFFIELD,  
LAID THE  
FIRST STONE  
THE FOURTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER IN THE YEAR OF  
OUR LORD  
MDCCXCIII.

JOHN RAWSTONE, ARCHITECT.

“GLORY BE TO GOD ON HIGH ; AND IN EARTH  
PEACE : GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN.”

I need not repeat in detail the story of the ceremony. It was told in the newspapers of that day, Gales's "Sheffield Register" and Northall's

"Sheffield Courant." It was repeated by Dr. Ernest in his "Origin of the Sheffield General Infirmary," published in 1824; and again by Mr. Arthur Jackson in the pages of "The Sheffield Medical Journal" for 1892 and 1893.

Mr. Rawstone, the architect, was a Birmingham man, and the building was planned after the model of the Infirmary at Northampton. Vicar Wilkinson said of it: "It is without costly ornament, yet handsome and magnificent in plain simplicity. The apartments are spacious and conveniently disposed, properly separated, and easily accessible, exceedingly well ventilated and supplied with water for every use, and with ample drains and outlets for discharging and conveying away every superfluity."

The work was not set about on the modern plan of inviting tenders and entering into a contract. The Committee handled the undertaking as if they loved it; and they have left us in a Report of their Proceedings, a story which reads more like an account of the rebuilding of Solomon's Temple, than the ordinary narrative of a Building Committee.

After selecting the site and arranging for the purchase, a correspondence was opened with gentlemen in different parts of the country who had taken the most active part in charities of this kind. An architect was advertised for, and at length election was made of Mr. Rawstone, a

gentleman who had been educated under the celebrated Whyatt, and who produced recommendations and testimonials of the most satisfactory kind. After the most careful and minute attention, it was resolved, that the plan of the Northampton Infirmary should form the model of that of Sheffield, with such alterations and improvements as experience might suggest.

Next in order of discussion came the materials for the Building and the labour. Stone was decided on. As to workmanship, there was some rivalry between stonemasons and bricklayers, and we learn that a very useful spirit of competition was created much in favour of the charity. The result was a compromise, and the work was divided between the two sets of workmen, and very good work they did. Clay was found in abundance on the ground, and again by promoting the spirit of competition the Committee secured the very lowest terms for getting the clay, and for the making and burning of the bricks.

To obtain timber, two master builders and carpenters of acknowledged credit, character, and abilities, accompanied by the Clerk of the Works, proceeded to Thorne and Hull, there to buy for ready money the best articles they could meet with. They found the market full, and money scarce, and when it was realized by the raff merchants that there was a large order, backed by ready cash, terms were offered so uncommonly

low and advantageous, the Committee believe that were the same material to be bought again the difference would be 28 per cent. or £550 on the quantity purchased.

In the matter of slate the Westmoreland "species or kind" was decided on, and here again an eminent master slater, accompanied by the Clerk of the Works, proceeded to the different Delves, and repeated the success of the buyers of timber. Twenty-four per cent. or £80 was saved on the slate; and, as to the carriage of it, a bargain of a nature quite unprecedented was made with a principal carrier, who "very handsomely" proposed that the difference in favour of the charity, of his terms and those of the other carriers, should be entered in his name as a donation.

Thus the Committee go through the whole story, defending themselves against the inevitable charges of the inevitable critics, who accused them of extravagance and unnecessary ornament, as little-minded people always do when a good building is put up. The Committee urged that the building was intended to last for ages, and was therefore neither too strong nor too expensive in its different parts; and so far as regards unnecessary ornaments they reply that to the utmost of their power they have studiously avoided everything of the kind, even to the preferring of stone which was tooled to that which was rubbed: and they are happy to be able, with

truth, to add, that, if any particular elegance attaches to the building, it is derived from the simplicity and useful symmetry of its constituent parts.

The stone used in the building came from the quarries of the Rev. Thomas Halliday at Loxley, and from those of Messrs. Walker and Blagden at Foxhill. Lady Bute gave the stone for the portico and staircase from her quarry on Wharncliffe Heath. The builders employed were John Stacey of High Street; Joseph and Robert Unwin of Eyre Street; Joseph Badger of Brinsworth's Orchard; and Froggatt and Appleby of the Park. Nor must we omit to put on record the names of the Building Committee, those large-hearted and large-minded men who erected a building which, after a century of wear, is still the pride of the City, and a monument to the foresight and public spirit of its projectors. The Building Committee were the Rev. James Wilkinson, Dr. Milnes of Chesterfield, Dr. Browne of the Lead Works, Dr. Steuart, Paradise Square; Dr. Wainwright, 40, Norfolk Street; Dr. Younge, Church Street; Dr. Duncan, Angel Street; Dr. Sutcliffe, Paradise Square; Mr. Staniforth, Truelove's Gutter; Mr. Buxton, Paradise Square; Mr. Webb, Change Alley; Mr. Hodgson, Waingate; Mr. Hounsfield, Bullstake; Mr. Sterndale, 17, Sycamore Street and Norfolk Street; Mr. Firth, Westbar. We, who are living a century after this great work was



THE FOLLOWING IS THE ORDER

OF  
*The Grand Procession,*

Which is to take place from

St. Paul's Church to the General Infirmary,

On *Wednesday, the 4th of October, 1797.*

**B**EING the day appointed for the opening of the Church, as Divine Service is over at the Church, The First Division will consist of the different Lodges of Free Masons, in the following order:—

Two Trumpeters on white Horses, dressed in white.  
Two Confitables with Staffs.

Two Tilers, with hoods.

Standard, crimson Silk; Faith, Hope and Charity.  
A Steward with a pink Wand.

Willing Brothers, in white Aprons and Gloves, two and two, according to the rank of their respective Lodges; Juniors first.  
Standard, in the centre of them, blue Silk; Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth.

A Steward with a pink Rod.

Flag of the Royal Brantwick Lodge.  
Members of the Britannia and Royal Brantwick Lodges out of Office, two and two; Juniors first.

Royal Arch Banner.

Royal Arch Masons, with Sashes, two and two.

Knight Templars banner.  
Knight Templar Masons, with Sashes, two and two.

A Steward, with a pink Rod.

Architect with a square, Level and Plumb, on a Cushion.  
The Lodge, covered with white Satin, and carried by four Master Masons.

Master of the Seventh Lodge, with two silver Pitchers, containing Wine and Oil.

Master of the Sixth Lodge, with a gold Pitcher, containing Corn, Standard, purple Silk; Justice, Fortitude, Temperance and Prudence.

The first Light carried by the Master of the Fourth Lodge.

The Celestial and Terrestrial Globes, carried by two Master Masons.

The second Light, carried by the Master of the Third Lodge.

The Lewis, carried by a Master Mason.

The third Light, carried by the Master of the Second Lodge.

The Holy Bible, Square and Compass, on a crimson velvet Cushion, with gold Fringe and Tassels.

The Chaplain.

A Steward, with a pink Rod.

Two Secretaries, with green silk bags, and Transcription books.

Two Treasurers, with blue Wands tipped with gold.

Junior Wardens, with Pillars.

Full band of Music.

Clerk of the Cutlers' Company.

Old Master Cutlers, two and two.

Reader of the Cutlers' Company.

The Master Cutler.

Wardens.

Company of Cutlers, two and two.

Confitables.

Town Crier.

Two Crier's.

His Affiliates, two and two.

Confitables.

Twelve Church Burgesses, two and two.

Charity Boys.

Confitables.

**THE THIRD DIVISION**  
Will consist of the Masters, Wardens, Assistants and Members of those most useful Institutions the Beneficial Societies, or Sick Clubs, as they are commonly called, preceded by different coloured Silk Flags, with the names of the Clubs subscribed thereon, in the following order, as agreed upon at a Public Meeting lately held at the Cutlers' Hall.

Wardens of the Societies.

The Tailors' Society,

Flemish Society,

Cutters' Society,

Shepherd's Society,

Old Unanimous Society,

Union Society,

Carpenters' Sick Society,

Society depending on Providence,

Grinders' Society,

Bedford Blace Club,

Old Gentlemen's Club,

Indefatigable Union,

United Society,

Reformed Society,

Exp. by month.

September 20, 1790.

March 2, 1791.

April 6, 1791.

July 1791.

April 12, 1793.

January 4, 1790.

November 5, 1740.

September 1, 1741.

March 16, 1748.

July 4, 1750.

July 5, 1760.

July 15, 1752.

April 19, 1752.

May 1752.

## THE SECOND, OR CENTRE DIVISION

Will consist, chiefly, of the different Officers and others belonging to the Infirmary, together with the Clergy, Trustees, Magistrates, &c. and the three great bodies of the town, in the following order.  
Constables, Charity Boys, Master Carpenters, Bricklayers, Masons, Glaziers, Painters, &c. &c.

The Clerk of the Works;  
Secretary and Architect;

The Committee;

Medical Gentlemen of the Infirmary;

The Clergy in their gowns, two and two;

The Trustees of the Charity, two and two;

The Magistrates;

Contabiles;

The Infirmary Flag of regal Purple, decorated at the top with different beautiful plumes of feathers, and inscribed with gold letters,  
"at Sheffield General Infirmary.—Go and do thou likewise."

The Free Masons are to range themselves, about twelve o'clock, down Norfolk street, so that the rear may terminate and halt opposite China-square, to leave a distance from thence to the end of Union-street, for the centre division to fall in on coming out of the church.

The third division is to form also, about the same time, from Union-street down towards little Sheffield-moor.

The first Club, or Tailors' Society, not to advance farther than Union street, so as to leave the space from thence to China-square to take in the centre division, as just stated.

The spectators are particularly requested not to occupy the said space.

The Procession being formed, will move through the following streets and places viz. Norfolk-street, New-market-street, Bull-flake, Castle-street, Snig-hill, Westbar, Gibraltar, Shalesmoor, and White-house-lane to the Infirmary.

\*\* Proper Officers will be fixed at the Infirmary to marshal the Procession there, and to put it in motion for its return, which, when it arrives at the Workhouse, is to move up Westbar-green, Broad-lane, Free-school, Town-head-cross, Upper part of Church-lane, Brailsford-or-chards, Fargate, High-street, Market-place and Angel-street, where it will end at the Angel Inn. N. B. At the close of the Procession a Dinner will be served up for those who may wish to partake of it, at the Angel Inn, at 7s 6d each, Ordinary and Extraordinary.

The above form of the Procession is ordered to be held for One Penny each, by JAMES MONTGOMERY only, at his Printing Office, in the Hartthead, and by those Persons appointed by him to sell the same.

Tradescant Society, 1792.  
February 21, 1795.  
February 22, 1797.  
February 23, 1797.  
April 21, 1797.  
Warman's Society, November 4, 1798.  
Benevolent Society of Tradescant, &c. July 15, 1793.  
Friendly and United Society, February 21, 1780.  
Royal Union Society, August 9, 1782.  
Rodney Club, September 6, 1782.  
Young Royal Society, September 4, 1782.  
Revolution Society, 1788.  
Prince of Wales Society, July 8, 1790.  
Sefforthmuth Society, April 1, 1791.  
Loyal Independent Volunteers Sick Club, Nov. 10, 1794.  
\* Besides the above, others are expected to join the Procession, whose names have been omitted to be sent in soon enough for publication.



done, cannot but be impressed by the enlightened spirit and the bold liberality of the founders of this Institution. They had the courage to secure about thirty acres of land, at a cost of a little more than £100 an acre, presuming that in the future this estate would prove a handsome endowment. Nor has this anticipation been disappointed. The land let off for building purposes now yields over £1,400 a year in rent, and is growing in value with the growth of the city. The work of building was pushed actively forward, and by the autumn of 1797 all was ready for the opening. In preparation for this event, at a meeting on the 22nd August, Drs. Steuart, Wainwright, and Younge were appointed physicians; and Messrs. Hugh Cheney, Wm. Staniforth, and C. H. Webb, surgeons. These were the senior medical men of the town. Wednesday, the 4th October, 1797, was appointed for the opening ceremony. Then, as at the laying of the first stone, there was a great procession of the public bodies, the Free Masons, the friendly societies, and others interested in the work. Vicar Wilkinson preached a sermon in St. Paul's Church from the text "But whoso hath this world's good, and seeth his brother in need and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him"—1 John, c. 3, v. 17. After the sermon came the procession; after the procession "a most elegant entertainment was served up

by Mrs. Peech, at the Angel Inn, who seemed determined on this memorable occasion to even exceed herself." Dr. Browne occupied the chair, and among the guests were the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Fitzwilliam, and Lord Galway. It is added in the report "an elegant ball closed the entertainments of the day." By way of helping the funds of the Infirmary a musical festival was held which yielded the handsome sum of £306 14s. 8d. On November 27, 1797, a theatrical performance resulted in a profit of £50.

The accounts, as set out up to 1795, show £7,812 paid on account of the building, and £3,433 on land. There was a further estimated outlay on the building of £3,637. When the accounts for 1799 were presented there was a balance of £4,707 in favour of the charity exclusive of the building, which had then been paid for.

Dr. Ernest and Mr. Arthur Jackson have recorded the proceedings of the first anniversary in October, 1798. The former in his "Origin of the Sheffield General Infirmary," says, after describing the first anniversary:—

"In order more particularly to show that the Sheffield General Infirmary has been, and continues to be, an instrument for diffusing great and extensive good, it will be highly gratifying to the benefactors and subscribers of the Institution to be informed, that, since the period of its opening, to June 24th, 1824, the immense number of thirty-five thousand and eight hundred and seventy-seven patients have been admitted; and, moreover, in order to add to the utility of





*From a Medallion in the Board Room of the Infirmary.]*

WILLIAM STANIFORTH, SENR.  
SURGEON TO THE INFIRMARY 1797—1819.

110 Dec. 1833

this best of all the charities, in the year 1802, a Jennerian Society was instituted at the Infirmary; and it will doubtless, likewise, be truly gratifying, not only to the friends of the Institution, but equally so to the public in general, to learn that, up to Midsummer last, the astonishing number of twenty-three thousand one hundred and ninety-five persons have been vaccinated by the writer, without the loss of a single individual in consequence of the disease.

“I cannot close this part of the subject, without advertising to what must ever be allowed of the highest consequence to an institution of this nature, both in its origin and its more advanced stage; but its commencement was most auspicious. I speak here of the appointment of the medical and surgical officers, by whose superior skill and advice so many thousands of the afflicted poor have sought and found relief; and without which the Infirmary had neither obtained the patronage of the wealthy, nor the confidence of the indigent and afflicted.

“‘And what can better promote the end of such beneficent intentions, than the establishment of General Hospitals for the reception of the afflicted poor? where men of liberal minds and eminent abilities and knowledge, prepared by regular education and experience in the profession of medicine and surgery, engage, gratuitously, to exert their best united efforts in the service of the poor.’ (*Sermon.*)

“The Trustees, the Committee, and others concerned in the management of the Infirmary, at the very outset, felt it their obligation to adopt the best means they could devise to stamp utility upon the Institution, and thereby promote its reputation; and with this view ‘and which it is confessed proved their proceedings to be most judicious,’ they avoided a general election of Medical Officers, by appointing the senior practitioners in the town; and who, on their appointment, readily came forward to serve in this great cause of humanity.

“The original Medical Officers of the Sheffield General Infirmary which have been before noticed, were as follow :

## PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Steuart  
Dr. Wainwright.  
Dr. Younge.

## SURGEONS.

Messrs. Hugh Cheney, M.D.  
Wm. Staniforth.  
C. H. Webb.

Dr. Wainwright unremittingly served the Institution for fourteen years, and retired from office on account of declining health. Dr. Steuart left Sheffield immediately after the opening of the House, and was succeeded by Dr. Cave, and the Infirmary still enjoys, ‘and which may it long continue to do,’ the valuable services of Dr. Younge ; who, I must not omit to observe, had the whole medical department under his care from December, 1812, to February, 1815. Dr. Davis, who succeeded to Dr. Cave, ‘who held the office of physician only one year,’ left the town, after serving the Institution with diligence and ability for eight years.

“Dr. Knight was elected in the year 1815, and Dr. Browne in the year 1819.

“Dr. Cheney continued his services to the Charity for fifteen years ; and, from a cause which his friends must ever lament, thought proper to retire. Mr. Staniforth retired after serving the Institution twenty-two years ; and Mr. Charles Hawksley Webb, after a considerable period of affliction, died, having served the same length of time.

“To those gentlemen, who successfully exercised their superior professional skill in the dilligent discharge of the duties of their office, have succeeded Mr. Wm. Staniforth, jun., Mr. John Favell, and Mr. Thomas Waterhouse. The present Medical Officers of the Infirmary, 1824, are as follow :—

## PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Wm. Young.  
Dr. A. J. Knight.  
Dr. G. C. Brown.

## SURGEONS.

Messrs. W. Staniforth, jun.  
John Favell.  
Thos. Waterhouse.



*From a Portrait.]*

MR. CHARLES HAWKSLEY WEBB.  
SURGEON TO THE INFIRMARY 1797—1820.



It would not become me to attempt any eulogium on the professional abilities of these gentlemen. The public know their worth, and, doubtless, it is by their valuable exertions and talents, that the great reputation of the Infirmary is to be upheld.

“I have already stated, that when I entered on the official situation which I hold in the Medical Department of this Institution, I came a stranger into this neighbourhood. Perhaps I may be allowed the gratification of mentioning the circumstances that led to the event.

“A few months before the opening of the Infirmary, I was one of the unsuccessful candidates at Leeds, though the second in point of interest, for the office of House Surgeon to that Institution. In answer to a letter from Mr. William Lowrie, then Secretary to this Institution, making inquiry as to qualifications, testimonials, and interest I had obtained at Leeds, I declined standing as a candidate for the office, by election. I was informed by a second letter from him, that the medical gentlemen had given me the preference to several others who had offered themselves for the situation, and that I should be expected at the Infirmary by the first of January, 1798; at which time I entered upon the important duties of the office, which I have now continued to hold for more than twenty-six years.

“It must, I think, be acknowledged that I have spent the best of my days in this service. I entered on my engagement to serve this Institution to the best of my ability; and I hope that my attention to the afflicted, and care to economise the property of the Infirmary, as far as is consistent with the restoration and welfare of the patients, have evinced to those who are best acquainted with my general habits and conduct, that as I take this opportunity to acknowledge liberality on the part of the Governors, I shall not be thought to have forfeited the pledge which I then gave.”

From Mr. Arthur Jackson's papers in *The Sheffield Medical Journal*, vol. i., p. 325, I quote and condense the following notes of occurrences:—

“A meeting of the subscribers, held in the Cutlers' Hall on April 23rd, 1798, shows this:—After passing the necessary statutes and rules for the government of the Infirmary, a vote of thanks to the Medical Officers for their services was approved. On the 27th April, 1798, the first recorded meeting of the Weekly Board, as such, was held at the Infirmary, when Dr. Browne was in the chair, and Messrs. John Greaves and John Love supported him. After recording the vote of thanks passed in April to the Medical Staff, the resignation of Dr. Steuart was accepted. On the 1st June Dr. Cave was unanimously elected in his place.

“Dr. T. R. Steuart was a native of Edinburgh, and must have been the senior physician in the town, as Dr. Browne appointed the six seniors to be the first Medical Officers in the Infirmary. An early subscriber to the Sheffield Library, founded in 1771, he was elected president in 1780, and one of the Church Burgesses in August, 1795. He resided in Paradise Square, and retired to Doncaster in 1798, where he died.

“Mr. John Greaves is worthy of notice as one of the most active promoters of the Infirmary, as well as one of its generous benefactors. He it was who took the vice-chair at the opening dinner. He was Town Collector, and also a Church Burgess from 1798 to 1828, when he died at the ripe old age of 84. He was a tradesman in Fargate, and uncle to Dr. Joseph Law, who still survives, probably the last remaining link between the present generation and that of the founders and fathers of the Infirmary.<sup>(1)</sup>

“Board meetings were regularly held every Friday, Dr. Browne generally occupying the chair, and among the

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(1) Dr. Law died June 1st, 1897.

regular attendants were Mr. S. A. Younge, Mr. Samuel Marshall, and Mr. John Hoyland. Many presents were at this time made to the Infirmary, Mr. Marshall being among the most generous benefactors. A Sedan chair, valuable pictures, prints, books, and pieces of household furniture, were among his numerous gifts; and on July 27th, 1798, he gave the well-known prints of the Rev. Jas. Wilkinson, Vicar of Sheffield, and of Colonel Athorpe of Dinnington, who took the command of the Sheffield Volunteers in 1794. In 1795, on the occasion of the riots, Colonel Athorpe, at the head of the Volunteers, after the reading of the Riot Act, ordered the men to fire, which they did in Norfolk Street with fatal results.

"The first Hospital Sunday was held on September 2nd, 1798, when the Rev. John Lowe, Vicar of Brotherton, and Chaplain to Earl Fitzwilliam, preached sermons in the Parish Church, St. James's, and St. Paul's, after which £76 7s. 4d. were collected. The only expense to be taken off was 1s. at each of the churches for the 'dog whippers.'

"In October, 1798, a collection was made in Norfolk Street Wesleyan Chapel, and in the early part of 1799 collections were made at Scotland Street Chapel and Howard Street Chapel, when about £23 were collected.

"On September 21st, 1798, Mr. Anthony Hufton was appointed Collector of the Annual Subscriptions, and arrangements were made for holding the first annual meeting of subscribers on October 3rd, 1798. At this meeting the rules and statutes were in a general way confirmed and ordered to be carried out; but their final confirmation and printing were deferred till it was seen how they worked. The final approval was not given until May 13th, 1813.

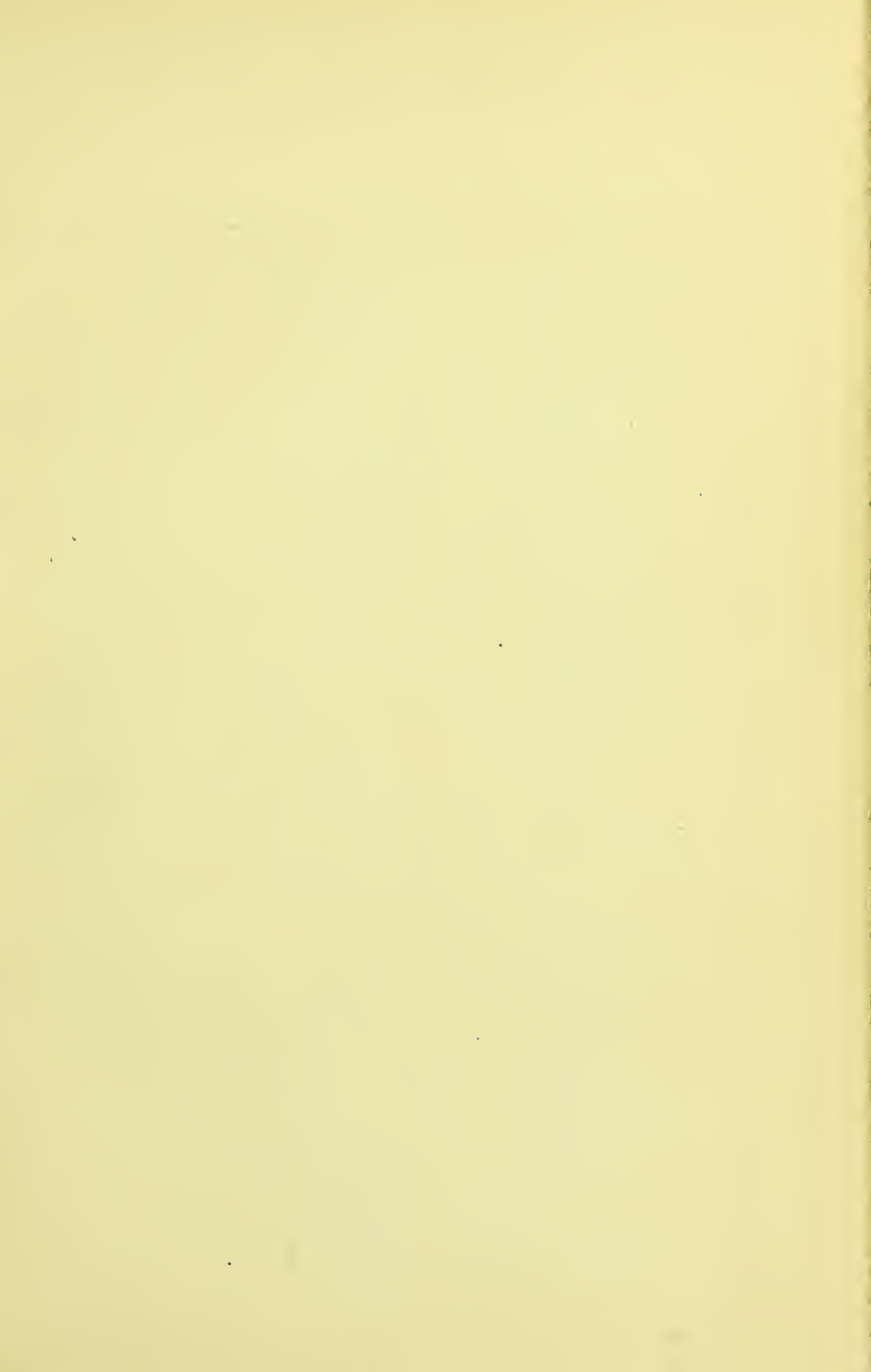
"On the 2nd October, 1798, the annual subscriptions amounted to £1,017 9s. 6d., and the rents of the property to £73 3s. 4d. During the first year of the Infirmary's work

there had been admitted 112 in-patients, 305 out-patients, and there remained on the books at the end of the year 26 in-patients and 99 out-patients."

In addition to the above notes Mr. Arthur Jackson had gathered a number of particulars about the early benefactors and officers of the Infirmary, and made many notes from the minute books of the Weekly Board. The valuable information thus brought together I will now partly quote and partly condense.

On the 5th October, 1798, a Chapel was opened at the Infirmary for reading Prayers and the performance of Divine Service. The Rev. Thomas Radford delivered the first address therein, and it was arranged that the clergy of the town should take the duty in turns.

On the same day it was decided to call three of the principal wards after three "of the principal, primary, deceased Benefactors," namely, Mrs. Fell, Mr. Sitwell, and Mrs. Heaton. Of Mrs. Fell I have already spoken. The Sitwells were a family who had been located at Eckington for more than 500 years; and during the 18th century held Renishaw on lease from the Crown. While the head of the family managed the estates at home, the younger sons for several generations migrated to be merchants and ironmongers either in London or abroad, or attorneys in Sheffield. Catherine Sitwell, cousin to the head of the family, William Sitwell, an iron merchant in London,





*From a Portrait in the Board Room of the Infirmary.]*

DR. BROWNE.

FIRST CHAIRMAN OF THE WEEKLY BOARD, 1797 — 1810

married Jonathan Hurt, a mercer in Sheffield, and had issue Francis Hurt, who built Mount Pleasant, now the Girls' Charity School at Highfield, and succeeded, through his brother, to the estates of Renishaw on the death of William Sitwell, and assumed the name of Sitwell. The Hurts came from Rotherham.

Francis Hurt-Sitwell, before the erection of the Infirmary was thought about, or at any rate publicly considered, had left Mount Pleasant in his will for that purpose ; but when he found that the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood had taken the matter up, and that an Infirmary was going to be built elsewhere, he gave a donation of £500 towards its erection, and left £500 more in his will. He died in 1793, and was buried at Eckington. His half-sister married John Heaton, of Doncaster. Miss Heaton, another of the early benefactors of the Infirmary, was the last surviving of seven daughters of Thomas Heaton, an ironmonger and ironmaster, who lived at the Church gates and amassed a fortune. He was a Town Trustee and a Church Burgess, and died in 1734, at the age of 48. Miss Heaton left a legacy of £800 to the Charity and the residue of her personal property.

The name of Dr. John Browne of the Lead Works, will ever be associated with the Infirmary. While Dr. Younge suggested its foundation, Dr. Browne was certainly its father. The first chair-

man of the Weekly Board, he held office for 13 years, and it is doubtful whether he ever missed attending a meeting except from ill health. The *Sheffield Iris* thus chronicles his decease :—

“ Died on Tuesday, April 10th, 1810, at his house near the Lead Works, John Browne, M.D., in the 70th year of his age. The public spirit and the private virtues of Dr. Browne have been so long known and so universally admired in this neighbourhood, that there seems to be no further necessity to name them here than for the purpose of stating that they must be held in veneration, so long as charitable institutions which are the glory of Sheffield, endure. Of these the General Infirmary stands at once the noblest example of the bounty of its founders and supporters, and the most conspicuous monument of the zeal, perseverance, and genius of Dr. Browne, unremittingly and pre-eminently exercised on a subject which called forth all the energy and activity of his comprehensive mind, while it awakened all the warmth and sensibility of his benevolent heart. From the day that the erection of a General Hospital at this place was determined on by the resolutions of a public meeting, in the year 1792, Dr. Browne exerted all his powers to carry the plan into full effect, by establishing the Charity, in the first instance, upon a scale so simple yet extended, that it should afterwards admit of any gradual or necessary improvement, without injury or derangement to its original constitution. In this he succeeded to the utmost of his wishes ; and from the opening of the Infirmary in 1797, till within a few months of his lamented death, he has been both serving it with unwearied diligence, as Chairman of the Weekly Board, and reaping the sweetest reward of his service, in witnessing the increasing usefulness and prosperity of his favourite institution.

“ On all other public occasions Dr. Browne was deservedly looked up to as the best friend and ablest adviser of his towns-

men ; the ardent eloquence with which he advocated, and the indefatigable labour with which he pursued to accomplishment, every scheme in which he concerned himself, for the honour and welfare of the neighbourhood, were only equalled by the patience with which he met discouragements, and the gentleness with which he overcame opposition. In public businesses, of which many splendid instances will be remembered, he never took little steps or adopted scanty measures ; his views were always large and circumspective ; he loved to stand on the highest ground of his subject, and thence to survey it on every side with an eye, not only to instant and temporary advantages, but to future contingent and abiding utility. In such cases he considered nothing to be done until the whole was well done. No man ever better understood the act of directing without seeming to control, the will of the multitude ; inflexibly tenacious of his own judgment, when he had deliberately convinced himself of its rectitude, he listened to the adverse opinions of others, with such respect and indulgence, softening and qualifying the words, and winning concession after concession from his opponents as they went along, that frequently, when they had done delivering their own sentiments, they found themselves converts and confessors to his. Of such a character the very errors were those of a liberal man devising liberal things—excess on the side of virtue.

“The private life of Dr. Browne adorned his public professions ; affability to his equals, condescension to his inferiors, kindness to all, distinguished his behaviour, and commanded the esteem of every class of people with whom he had occasion to communicate. His beneficence was a proverb in the mouth of everybody ; but it was more than a proverb in the hearts of all who had occasion to appeal to it ; to them it was a pledge of relief that never failed to be redeemed in the hour of trial. During his last severe and dreadful illness, at those times when his great and amiable

mind had respite from the violence of disease, Dr. Browne displayed the fortitude in affliction that might be expected from so decided a character; and at length he quietly resigned his breath, expressing his fervent hope of happiness hereafter. Peace to his memory! He is not dead; he has only retired from his personal labours;—he lives, and he will long live by his example amongst us. That example will be an encouragement or a reproach to his survivors as they shall follow or depart from it."

The remains of Dr. Browne were accorded a public funeral by his townsmen, and were laid to rest amid universal expressions of sorrow in the chancel of the Parish Church. There was a public mourning on the Sunday after the interment. A marble bust by Chantrey, and a portrait by F. Gainsford, are placed in the Board Room at the Infirmary.

Among the earlier physicians to the Infirmary was one whose subsequent eminence in the profession seems to call for more than a passing notice. On the 26th November, 1804, Dr. David Daniel Davis was unanimously elected one of the physicians. He was a young Welshman who had settled in Sheffield in 1803. Born about 1778 he was educated for the Nonconformist Ministry under Mr. Horsey at Northampton. He also underwent a course of medical training at Glasgow University, and took the degree of Doctor of Medicine there. About 1802 he was practising medicine in Mansfield and acting at the same time as Minister to a Nonconforming congregation

in Sutton-in-Ashfield. Mr. Hunter mentions having heard him preach at the Upper Chapel, Norfolk Street. He seems to have formed an attachment in Sheffield to the daughter of Mr. Henry Hall, and in 1803 gave up the ministry and settled in Sheffield as a physician. He is described as a man of good talents and acquirements, of good personal appearance, and tolerable address. *The Lancet*, referring to him in 1884, on the death of his son, Dr. J. Hall Davis, says he "was one of the ablest and most distinguished obstetric physicians of this century." <sup>(1)</sup> More than any other single person he may be considered the founder of the first Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society, which lived only from 1804 to 1806. In this society he was associated with Dr. Cheney, one of the surgeons to the Infirmary; the Rev. Benjamin Naylor, Minister of the Upper Chapel; Dr. Ernest, House Surgeon to the Infirmary; Mr. Hall Overend, surgeon, father of Wilson and William Overend; Mr. John Favell, Mr. John Morehouse, Mr. Samuel Lucas, Mr. Richard Sutcliffe, Mr. Charles Sylvester, Mr. William Thompson, Mr. Daniel Barnard, Mr. Joseph Hunter, and a few others. In 1806 Dr. Davies married Catherine Hall, and commenced his married life as tenant of the house, 5, Paradise

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(1) *Lancet*, 26th April, 1884, p. 779.

Square. <sup>(1)</sup> This house stood at the corner of Wheat's Lane. Dr. Davis's next door neighbour was the Rev. George Smith, one of the assistant ministers at the Parish Church, and next to him came Mr. James Wheat. The houses of Dr. Davis and the Rev. George Smith have been refronted and have changed hands, <sup>(2)</sup> but Mr. Wheat's house is still occupied by his descendant, Mr. J. J. Wheat. The house above Mr. Wheat's, numbered 8, and belonging in 1807 to Henry Whitelock, was long the office of Messrs. Heywood, Bramley and Gainsford, and now of Messrs. Bramley and Son; while the next one, No. 9, Mr. Charles Brookfield's, has been in continuous occupation by Mr. Brookfield or his partners, the Goulds, and is now the office of Messrs. Gould and Coombe. There are few rows of houses in Sheffield where continuity of occupation has been so well maintained.

On the 20th April, 1807, Dr. Davis's eldest son was born in Paradise Square. <sup>(3)</sup>

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<sup>(1)</sup> The entry in the Sheffield Parish Register reads as follows:—David Daniel Davis of this parish, bachelor, and Catherine Hall of this parish, spinster, were married in this church by license this fifteenth day of April, 1806, by me. M. Preston, assistant minister. This marriage was solemnized between us,—David Daniel Davies. Catherine Hall. In the presence of Nathaniel Hall, Jemima Hodder.

<sup>(2)</sup> Mr. Davis's house is now occupied by Mr. W. E. Ryves, surgeon.

<sup>(3)</sup> I am indebted to Mr. Edward Bramley for the following extract from the baptismal registers at the Upper Chapel:—

Baptized 1807, July 7. Henry Hall, the son of David Daniel Davis, M.D., and Catherine his wife, of Paradise Square, baptized by me, John Williams, Minister of North Gate End Chapel, Halifax. When born, April 20th. Witness to this register, Nath. Philipps.

At the time of Dr. Davis's marriage with his daughter, Mr. Henry Hall was occupying his own house, with some warehouses and shops, at 18, Union Street, rated altogether at £22 13s. 4d. In 1810, Mr. Hall was still in occupation, but in 1812 Mrs. Hall was rated for this property, her husband being dead. In November of that year, and also in December, Dr. Davis appears in the rate book as tenant for the Union Street house, at a rateable value of £11. He also occupied some land near Tudor Street and Arundel Street, rated at £6 6s. 8d. £11 was rather above the usual value of the doctor's houses at the time. Dr. Favell, who occupied 25, Fargate, between Norfolk Row and Pinstone Street, was rated at £9; and Hugh Cheney, who lived at 68, Norfolk Street, was rated at £6. Dr. Foulds, in Change Alley, was rated at £8; Mr. C. H. Webb, 3, Church Street, at £17; Mr. Hall Overend, 20, Church Street, at £9. Dr. Wainwright, who occupied his own house, was rated at £18, and occupied land rated at £17 10s. od.<sup>(1)</sup> Those were days when rates were indeed heavy. During the year 1812 there were twelve poor rates levied, most of them at 2s. in the pound, one at 3s., one at 1s., so that an unfortunate householder rated at £11 would pay in rates in the course of the year £13 4s. od. Dr. Davis seems to have given up his house between

(1) I am indebted for these details to the courtesy of the Sheffield Overseers, and of the Assistant Overseer, Mr. E. S. Bramwell. The old rate books are most carefully kept at the new Vestry Offices, West Bar.

December 18th, 1812, and January 15th, 1813, for at the latter date Mrs. Hall is again rated, but the stable is marked "empty." This doubtless was the period of Dr. Davis's removal to London, where he found a wider sphere for his talents. He settled in Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury, and made a speciality of the practice of midwifery. He was fortunate in attracting the attention of Dr. Denman, a fashionable Court physician, and was appointed one of the physicians to Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital. In 1817 the nation was thrown into the most profound grief by the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales at a moment when it was hoped she was about to give birth to an heir to the throne. Both mother and infant were lost, and there was mourning among all classes, followed by the marrying of several of the Royal Dukes in the hope of saving the succession. Among other Royal bridegrooms was the Duke of Kent, who on the 20th May, 1818, married the Princess of Leiningen. In 1819, in anticipation of the accouchement of the Duchess of Kent, Dr. Davis was selected as her medical attendant, and he assisted at the birth of the Princess Victoria, our present gracious Queen. It says much for the eminence of Dr. Davis in his special department of work, that he was chosen in a time of national anxiety for so responsible a position; and the Sheffield Infirmary may fairly claim some share in fitting him for the post. He was in Sheffield from

his 26th to his 36th year, during which time his experience was matured and his skill perfected. The practice in which Dr. Davis took part at the Infirmary must be credited with the largest share in this development, and thus has our Infirmary played its part in inaugurating not only the longest reign in British annals, but the most beneficent and the most progressive. On the foundation of University College, London, Dr. Davis was appointed Professor of Midwifery in that institution, and afterwards obstetric physician in University College Hospital. He held these and other appointments until within a few months of his death, which occurred in December, 1841. A portrait of Dr. Davis was painted by John Jackson, R.A. <sup>(1)</sup> Before Dr. Davis left Sheffield he had two sons. The elder, as mentioned above, was born in 1807; the second, born in 1811, John Hall Davis, followed the profession of medicine and succeeded to his father's practice. He also was a distinguished obstetric physician and the author

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(1) The following is a list of the medical works published by Dr. Davis :—

"A Treatise on Insanity," by P. Pinel, M.D., translated from the French by D. D. Davis, M.D. 8vo. Sheffield, 1806.

"Elements of Operative Midwifery," comprising a description of certain new and improved powers for assisting difficult and dangerous labours. 4to. London, 1825.

"The Principles and Practice of Obstetric Medicine; in a Series of Systematic Dissertations on Midwifery, and on the Diseases of Women and Children." 2 vols., 4to. London, 1836.

"Acute Hydrocephalus or Water in the Head," an inflammatory disease, and curable equally and by the same means with other diseases of Inflammation. 8vo. London, 1840.

of a standard work on the subject, entitled "Parturition and its Difficulties." He died in March, 1884, and was noticed in flattering terms by the *Lancet* and the *British Medical Journal*. A daughter, Miss Davis, lived in Sheffield and died there, it is said, some 15 years ago.

To gather up the threads of this narrative it is necessary to retrace our steps for a short space. The report of 1802 contains a recommendation of the practice of inoculation from the cow-pox; that of 1803 announces the formation of a Jennerian Society in connection with the Infirmary, "for the extermination of small-pox" by affording an extensive sanction and patronage to the practice of inoculation from cow-pox. The report of 1805 expresses the satisfaction of the Committee that the arrangements for the exchange and purchase of land with the Duke of Norfolk had been completed, and the Infirmary could boast of being surrounded by 31 acres of its own land; a much larger quantity than belongs to any other similar institution in the Kingdom. The patients at this time were 50 in-patients and 469 out-patients, and the total number admitted since the opening in 1797, was 5,278; while no fewer than 2,668 persons had been inoculated since the beginning of the practice in 1802 without the loss of a single individual. These figures of course are quite insignificant when compared with

those to which the Infirmary can now point, but they are sufficient to show how great and good a work had been well begun.

In May, 1807, the hearts of the Weekly Board were gladdened by the receipt of a letter from Messrs. Thomas Coutts and Co., the well-known bankers, announcing that a gentleman who desired that his name might not be known, had entrusted to them the sum of £6,337 2s. 10d. for the use of the Infirmary at Sheffield, and asking for arrangements to be made for paying it over. It is needless to say the gift was joyfully accepted; and with a prudence that has ever marked the conduct of this institution, the whole sum was invested as an endowment fund. In language, that now sounds rather quaint, the Board referred to the donor as "Some ornament of human nature who still remains unknown."—"Be it so;" they continued, "but his God-like act is recorded in characters which time or chance can never efface, and which will be handed down to a most remote posterity, and form a theme of grateful admiration to ages yet unborn."

It was afterwards known that the generous donor was the Rev. Francis Gisborne, rector of Staveley, whose name is so widely known in connection with Derbyshire charities. He left to the Sheffield Infirmary by will, cash and securities which realised £5,696 13s. 0d.; a similar sum to

the Derby Infirmary, and large benefactions for the help of the poor. The life of Mr. Gisborne is sketched in Gatty's *Hunter's Hallamshire*<sup>(1)</sup> but his most lasting memorial will be found in the charities he founded or enriched. He was born in 1732 and died on the 30th July, 1821.

On the receipt of Mr. Gisborne's first donation the Committee of the Infirmary thought it prudent to remind subscribers that the gift did not relieve them from future claims. They were told that the capital sum when invested would yield only £300 a year "a sum bearing a small proportion to the necessary expenditure of the Infirmary." As a matter of fact claims on the hospital were ever growing, while the measure of public support was not always equally elastic. The wars of the early years of this century brought a great advance in the cost of provisions, and at the same time crippled the resources of the middle classes. The Committee maintained a "rigid though not illiberal economy" in the management of the house and struggled gallantly along in their self-imposed task of benevolence. In 1812 they rejoiced that "the awful events of the times have neither diminished the Infirmary's resources nor lessened the ardour with which, under circumstances of almost unparalleled benevolence, it was founded. . . . Amidst the privations of domestic comfort, and the interruption of national

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(1) Gatty's *Hunter*. p. 324.

commerce the zeal of Christian charity has suffered no abatement." In 1814, when the Allies had entered Paris; when Napoleon had signed an abdication at Fontainbleau and retired to Elba, the Infirmary Committee rejoiced at the cessation of the conflict of nations. "A happier era had arisen," they said, "bringing on its healing wings the inestimable blessing of Peace." Brief was the joy of those days. The spring of 1815 saw Napoleon again on the soil of France. The restored Bourbon Monarchy melted away like the hoar frost, and the fate of Europe had to be finally settled on the field of Waterloo. That battle was but just over when the Infirmary accounts for 1815 were made up, and the Committee in their Report indulged in the following reflections :—

"Last year allusions were made in the Report to the peculiar circumstances of that season, when with universal peace, there was a rational hope of universal prosperity throughout this country. Since then a day of unexpected and imminent peril came over us; but, through the good providence of God, we trust that it is gone by us; and the cheering prospect of peace abroad and plenty at home again surrounds us."

In 1813 the statutes and rules for the government of the Infirmary were for the first time printed, and under their provisions a regular Committee of Management was adopted "instead of leaving the business of the Infirmary to the casual superintendence of the Governors who

might come to the weekly board." This change worked exceedingly well, but the times were still described as those of "trial and difficulty." There was much distress in the neighbourhood, the wards were unusually full, and appeals for help were strongly urged. Help, indeed, is ever the burden of the yearly appeal. Oftener than not the expenditure exceeded the regular income, and occasionally investments had to be sacrificed and pay debts. In 1819 the expenditure exceeded the income, and subscriptions were heavily in arrear. In 1820 it is pleaded that the Infirmary has "never yet obtained an adequate support." In 1822 all was well and all was not well. All was well as to management, all was not well as to funds. The extinction of the five per cent. Navy Annuities had compelled the investment of money in the 4 per cent. stocks, and even the large legacy falling in this year from the Rev. Francis Gisborne and one of £1000 from Mr. Robert Turner failed to evoke from the Committee a cheerful tone. In 1823 there is a general review of the financial position, and after stating the facts—

"The Committee earnestly implore the friends of humanity not to allow this noble institution to labour under difficulties which ought not to exist; because they may be traced, neither to the want of means or generosity on the part of the public, but to erroneous notions respecting its finances, which ascribe affluence where there is poverty, and superabundance where there is actual deficiency."

In 1827 the Committee mention an accident by fire, but it was extinguished before much damage had been done. In 1828 they dwell on their efforts to economize and at the same time augment the income from subscriptions. In 1829 a carriage house and stables were built for the accommodation of the medical staff.

A favourite mode of raising money in the early days of the Infirmary was by the holding of musical festivals or subscription concerts. The festival held on the occasion of the opening of the Infirmary in 1797 yielded £306, and some subscription concerts in May, 1798, yielded £73. From 1800 to 1810 the funds were yearly benefitted by subscription concerts, the highest figure touched being £105 in 1806, and the lowest £21 in 1809. From 1810 this source of income disappears, until we arrive at the accounts for 1824, when the York Festival is credited with £1,800, and in 1826 a second effort of the same kind yielded £475. In anticipation of the Festival of 1825 a new concert room had been built at York, and a proposal was made to vest the property in the hands of Trustees on behalf of the Infirmarys of York, Hull, Leeds, and Sheffield, each institution contributing £1,000. The Trust Deed of the York concert room is dated November 1st, 1827. The Infirmary Report for 1828-9 says :—

“ The liberal conduct of the Committee of Management of the Musical Festivals at York in the years 1823 and 1825,

in appropriating the net proceeds, amounting to upwards of £9,000, to the four Infirmaries of York, Hull, Leeds, and Sheffield is above our praise. Previously, however, to the Festival in 1825 a new concert room was erected for the more comfortable accommodation of the public, by which a debt of £4,000 was incurred. In this state of things a proposal was made by the Committee of Management to vest the concert room for ever in the four Infirmaries, provided each of them would advance £1,000 towards the liquidation of the debt. After communicating with the other charities, a special meeting of the Governors here agreed to the proposal, and the sum of £1,000 was paid into the York bank. Henry Walker, Esq., of Blythe, and Dr. Younge, of Sheffield, are the trustees on the part of this Infirmary, which is henceforth entitled to one-fourth of all advantages which may be derived from letting the room for music meetings or for any other purpose, and from which your Committee have in this last year received £350."

If the accounts have, since this date, shown a return more within the bounds of sober investments, they have at least amply justified the wisdom of the Committee of 1827. During the past thirty years the dividends received by the Sheffield Infirmary have amounted to upwards of £40 per annum. The present Trustees representing Sheffield are the Earl of Wharnccliffe and Thomas Wilson, Esq., of Oakholme; and the Sheffield Directors, Messrs. John Marshall and S. G. Richardson.

The year 1830 brought another reduction of the Government rate of interest from 4 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and the Infirmary entered on a period of

difficulty and depression that did not terminate until after the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the inauguration of Sir Robert Peel's enlightened fiscal legislation which set free the springs of trade. In the thirties financial difficulties were varied with lively controversies between Dr. Thompson and Dr. Ernest, and with a long and warm contention about the ventilation of the new wing and proposed House of Recovery. The Report of 1837, the fortieth from the opening of the Infirmary, gave a recapitulation of the history of the undertaking, and thus continued :—

“ The experience of forty years has justified the foresight and the discretion of the Founders, when they ventured, out of the original donations, amounting to about £22,000, to expend upwards of £16,000 in erecting a building which should require no enlargement within any computable time, but would afford accommodation for the probable, yet gradual increase of the sufferers who might stand in need of its benefits, to the third generation at least. Hitherto that purpose has been realised. The number of patients annually admitted has risen from 418 at the end of the first year to 3,431 the number admitted within the last. We regret to say that the annual subscriptions have not advanced in the same proportions. During the first twelve months these amounted to £1,017 9s. 6d; those due at Midsummer day last were £1,075 16s. Had not the funds been greatly strengthened by munificent donations and legacies from known and unknown living and dying benefactors, it would not have been in the power of the Governors to have upheld the establishment without pressing far more frequently and importunately than they have done upon the generosity of their townspeople and neighbours. How far they have been justified in such

forbearance it is not for the Committee to presume to say ; but this they must say, that such forbearance cannot be expedient much longer, and they trust that their successors will take the subject into their early and serious consideration."

The spirited conduct of the early managers of the Infirmary had obtained a considerable estate in land around the building, not as a speculation, but to save the hospital from the near approach of steam engines or factories on a large scale. For many years, however, the return on this outlay was small. But in 1838 the steady growth of the town encouraged the Weekly Board to think the time had come when some portion of the Infirmary land might be advantageously laid out for building purposes. Considerable sums were spent in the formation of roads, and the land was gradually taken up ; so that the item of rent, which figures in the accounts for 1838 as £137, stands in those for 1896 as £1,227.

The year 1838 was the one in which the last link with the original medical staff was severed. At the end of June Dr. Younge resigned and Dr. Charles F. Favell was elected in his room. At a special meeting of the Board of Governors a long resolution of thanks to Dr. Younge was carried unanimously, from which we may venture to quote the following sentences :—

"Resolved that the most cordial thanks of this Board be given to Dr. William Younge, senior physician of this Infirmary, on his retirement from an office the duties of which he has continued—honourably to himself, beneficially to the



*From a Medallion in the Board Room of the Infirmary.]*

WILLIAM YOUNGE, M.D., F.L.S.  
PHYSICIAN TO THE INFIRMARY 1797—1838.



patients, and satisfactorily to the Governors—to fulfil during the mortal changes of more than forty years; he having been chosen one of the first three to whom the medical credit and proportionate claims upon public confidence of the infant charity were entrusted at its opening in October, 1797. . . .

“The grateful acknowledgments, not only of the patrons and supporters of the Sheffield General Infirmary, but those of the community at large, are more especially due to Dr. Younge at this time, since it was he who, so early as the year 1789, called public attention to the necessity of providing a House of Mercy in this populous district, by an appeal to the inhabitants in a letter which, though circulated without his name, gave the first effectual impulse to the zeal, liberality, and enterprise of those philanthropists who, under the guidance of the late Dr. Browne, of venerated memory, became the founders, the builders, and the primary endowers of this magnificent charity.”

Dr. Younge died on the 9th November, 1838, under circumstances noted in another page of this volume. <sup>(1)</sup>

The erection of the new wing called the House of Recovery, and originally designed for fever wards, was a subject that occupied the Weekly Board for several years. That building was opened in 1844, and some fever patients were admitted, but further experience showed that such cases could not be safely dealt with in a general hospital, and after some time the accommodation in that wing was made available for the ordinary purposes of the hospital.

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(1) See p. 139.

Notes of the bad times through which the institution was passing may be culled from the annual reports. In 1839 there was a Sale of Stock to pay debts. In 1840 the Weekly Board saw "a crisis approaching." In 1842 the annual subscriptions were below those of 1797, notwithstanding the large increase of work and the growth of the population in numbers and wealth. In 1843 the failure of Parker, Shore, and Co.'s Bank caused some embarrassment and loss. In 1846 more stock was sold. 1847, the Jubilee year, was one of depression. It is recorded that there was only one survivor of the original subscribers. In 1859 it is reported—"Everything flourishes except the means." Upwards of 160,000 patients had been cured or relieved since 1797; there were ever-increasing claims on the institution, and larger subscriptions were urgently asked for.

In 1841 the Infirmary lost the valued services of Dr. Ernest, who had been House Surgeon from 1798. Year after year he had been thanked by the Weekly Board, and in spite of some occasional friction had retained their confidence. Dr. Ernest came to Sheffield from York under circumstances he has himself recorded.<sup>(1)</sup> The occasion of his funeral led to a marked demonstration of regard, not only from the authorities of the Infirmary, but from the general public. He was interred in St. Philip's Churchyard, where a handsome monu-

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(1) See ante-page 21.



*From a Painting in the Board Room of the Infirmary.*

ROBERT ERNEST, M.D.,  
HOUSE SURGEON AND APOTHECARY TO THE INFIRMARY, 1798 — 1841.



ment stands near the south door to commemorate his life's work. On three sides are inscriptions, which read as follows :—

“ This monument was erected in grateful remembrance of Robert Ernest, M.D., who was born at York, December 28th, 1771, and died at Sheffield, November 26th, 1841.

“ Dr. Ernest was the first House Surgeon of the Sheffield General Infirmary, and he served that noble charity for nearly forty-four years.

“ Upwards of eighty-eight thousand patients passed under the care of Dr. Ernest, besides forty-eight thousand children, whom he vaccinated.”

Dr. Ernest was succeeded in the office of House Surgeon by Dr. Joseph Law, who died 1st June, 1897. He was a Nestor among his medical brethren, and, as we have already remarked, a connecting link, through his uncle, Mr. John Greaves, with the founders of the Infirmary.

The Report for 1847, the fiftieth from the opening of the Infirmary, recorded that during the half century more than 152,000 sufferers had been cured or relieved “ a far greater number than have, at any date between 1797 and 1847, been living contemporaries within the compass of Hallamshire.” It was lamented, however, that the funds fell short of the needs of the Institution, and that these funds were diminishing. £2,000 had been sold out of the funds the year before and more would soon have to be sacrificed. The investments had sunk from £20,000 to little more

than £12,000, and so dispirited were the Weekly Board that they spoke of the institution as "This deserving but decaying charity."

During the 12 years ending in 1852 the average excess of expenditure over income had been £460 a year; and yet the medical officers had the courage to ask for more beds. It is true they preferred the request at a time when the hearts of the Weekly Board were somewhat cheered. The fall in the price of provisions after 1850, and other circumstances, render the reports for 1850 and 1851 almost cheerful. In the latter year we read:—

"It is now fifty-four years since this House of Mercy was opened to all the world, we may say, because its motto from the beginning declared it free to patients of every nation. The very sight of the building ought to touch the heart through the eye and awaken the kindest sympathy of the soul, if it were but for one consideration—that during 54 years, by day and by night, there has not been a perfectly lucid interval, a single hour (hardly a moment) when within its walls there was not suffering in a greater or less degree, of bodily and even mental anguish from acute or chronic disease or grievous accidents—suffering which they only who were enduring it could know."

In April, 1854, the Infirmary lost an old and valued supporter in James Montgomery the Christian poet, whose services to the institution as chairman for 25 years of the Weekly Board, were feelingly acknowledged. The occasion of his public funeral at the Sheffield General Cemetery will never be forgotten by those whose privilege it

Sept. 14, 1842.

Dear Sir or Es in Mt. Pleasant, Presb

Montgomery and W. Watson, W. Smith, Esq

Montgomery announced that he had received and paid  
into the Peabody Company Bank - 20 £ a donation from  
the Grace the Archbishop of York: also that he had received  
a donation of 5 £ from "Two Ladies": -

The Stewards of the Oak Lodge, ) 1 —  
Meadow Street

Workmen of Mrs. Marriott ) 8. 6. 10  
Latter in, Althorpe

Workmen of W. Keiffer, Dagon ) 5 —  
Manufacture

Prisoners of )  
Increased subscription from 2 to 5 £

do. John Brown, Esq 2. to 5 £  
Endcliffe 2. to 5 £



was to take part in the demonstration. It was in November, after Montgomery's death, that the friends of the Infirmary felt the time had come for a serious appeal for help. A public meeting was held on the 8th Nov., under the presidency of Earl Fitzwilliam, which resulted in the augmentation of the subscription list by £730 yearly, and in donations to the amount of £1,837. In 1866 the finances were better, chiefly owing to large donations from the Sheffield Inundation, and Lancashire Cotton Distress Funds. Three thousand pounds were invested, but it was still recorded that the income from ordinary sources was on an average about £500 a year less than the ordinary expenditure. In 1868 systematic Hospital Sunday Collections were inaugurated, for the aid of the medical charities of the town. The first of these yielded to the Infirmary £662, and every year since that occasion a handsome sum from this source has figured in the accounts. Following on the same line of effort, but appealing to a wider constituency came in 1877 the first Hospital Saturday, and that, too, though on a smaller scale, has produced most valuable help.

The detached block that stands on the north-east side of the grounds was commenced in 1870. Mr. H. Curry of London, the architect to St. Thomas's Hospital, prepared the plans; and the building was opened on the 1st November, 1872. The cost was £13,161 11s.

The next considerable departure in the way of extension was the erection of the out-patients' department in 1883, which was completed in August, 1884, at a cost of £6,149. 14s. 9d. Mr. J. D. Webster, of Sheffield, was the architect.

An important addition to the usefulness of the Infirmary occurred in 1877 when the ophthalmic department was enlarged, and Mr. Simeon Snell was appointed ophthalmic surgeon. The value of the work done in this department during the last twenty years to the working people of Sheffield cannot be exaggerated.

In 1883 the enlightened generosity of the late Mrs. William Overend, of West Retford House, induced her to place at the disposal of the Infirmary Board a capital sum of £10,000, the interest from which was to be applied in sending patients to convalescent homes. This fund has been most useful. More than 1,800 people have been sent to Convalescent Homes by its means, and the medical staff would be glad to see it augmented. Mrs. Overend in 1896 presented a donation of £1,000 to the building fund, and on her death the same year left a legacy of £5,000.

The year 1890 was marked by the death of Mr. Abram Brooksbank, who had been chairman of the Weekly Board for 17 years and a member of the Board for 37 years. It was recorded of him by his colleagues that "He displayed throughout



*From a Photograph.]*

MRS. WILLIAM OVEREND.



an untiring devotion to the interests of the Infirmary, the keenest zeal for its prosperity, and spared no pains to promote its success."

In the same year also died Dr. Martin de Bartolomé, who had long stood at the head of his profession in Sheffield, and who had served the Infirmary as one of the honorary physicians for forty-three years.

The resignation by Mr. William Favell of his position of surgeon, after over thirty-five years service, elicited from the Weekly Board the remark that "it is impossible in a paragraph in the Report to do justice to the value of the services of the kind and extent of those which Mr. Favell has rendered during this long period."

Mr. Favell's health was failing when he left the Infirmary, and his death occurred on the 31st October, 1896. His portrait, painted by Mr. J. J. Shannon, A.R.A., in response to a public subscription, was placed in the Board Room in 1894.

The need for better accommodation for nurses has long occupied the thoughts of the Weekly Board. Since 1849, when the Board advertised for a nurse who could "read and write, or at least read writing," many things have happened. Nursing has become a profession. "Sarah Gamps" have given place to specially trained young women, who are physically and mentally

fitted to fill the important position which may be called eyes and hands to the doctors. The Weekly Board, therefore, recognised that the domestic accommodation provided a century ago for these important auxiliaries was no longer adequate or appropriate. A movement was therefore set on foot in 1895 to build a nurse's home and new ophthalmic wards, but active effort was deferred for various reasons. In 1896, however, the appeal was launched at a meeting held under the presidency of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, and the response of the public was prompt and generous. The sum asked for was £20,000, and before Midsummer, 1896, promises and donations had been received amounting to £19,346. The ophthalmic block will provide 34 beds. It stands, in conjunction with the building of 1873, towards Albert Terrace Road. The Nurses' house is a separate building near the south-west corner of the Infirmary grounds, and will give that accommodation for the nurses which has so long been desired. Work at these buildings, has been actively going on for some months, and their completion forms an appropriate memento of the one hundredth anniversary of the opening of this most humane institution. To say that at any point the requirements of the Infirmary have been or can be all supplied remains impossible. So long as the population of Sheffield continues to grow, so long will the demands on the Infirmary grow, and it

has been, and may it long continue to be, the boast of the Board, that no case of real distress is refused. With the increase of population comes the increase of cases; but we can at least ask that with a larger population and greater wealth, the stream of benevolence shall flow broader and deeper.



# Recollections of the Medical Staff,

BY

SIMEON SNELL, F.R.C.S., Ed.

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**I**T has been suggested to me that I should supplement Mr. Leader's History of the Infirmary with an account of the Medical Staff as constituted in more recent years. There is, perhaps, a certain fitness in my undertaking the task from the fact, that when I first became connected with the Infirmary I was associated with colleagues, who, alas, with one exception, have passed away, and whose relations with the institution, for family or other reasons, were of old standing.

The late Mr. Arthur Jackson and I were elected upon the staff of the Infirmary on the same day; he as surgeon succeeding the late Mr. Samuel Parker, who, after serving the Infirmary, most ably and zealously, had just died after a brief illness; I as ophthalmic surgeon in charge of the new Eye Department which had just been established. I have a very lively recollection of that day, viz.:—January, 24th, 1877. I was privileged to be present at Mr. Jackson's nomination. The late Mr. Bernard Wake proposed his election, and in graceful terms alluded to Mr. Jackson's eleven years' service (1866-1877) as

surgeon to the then Sheffield Public Hospital and Dispensary, and to his father's (Mr. Henry Jackson's) connection with the surgical staff of the Infirmary for the long period of thirty-four years. Mr. T. A. Sorby seconded the nomination, and as a member of the Board of the Hospital and Dispensary spoke of the value of Mr. Jackson's services to that institution.—“It was with very great regret that the Board of the Hospital were about to lose him, but they could not for one moment stand in the way of his advancement in his professional career by becoming a member of the parent institution, and therefore they had not in any way pressed him to remain with them.” Dr. Bartolomé, the senior member of the medical staff, added a few words, in which he stated the pleasure it would be to the staff to have Mr. Jackson as a colleague. No other name was proposed and Mr. Jackson was elected. My election was proposed by the late Mr. John Hobson, and seconded by Mr. John Marshall, the present chairman of the Weekly Board, and as in the case of Mr. Jackson there was no opposition.

The medical staff as constituted after Mr. Jackson's and my appointments was as follows :—

Physicians—Dr. Martin de Bartolomé,  
Dr. Joseph Law,  
Dr. H. French Banham.

Surgeons—Mr. Jonathan Barber,  
William F. Favell,  
Arthur Jackson, and  
Myself as Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Associations clustering round several of these names will at once occur to many of my readers. Dr. Bartolomé had, at this period, served the Infirmary for thirty years, whilst Dr. Law's connection with it dated even still further back. He had been the second house surgeon to the Infirmary, retaining that position for ten years, and had returned as physician to the institution in 1866. Mr. Jonathan Barber had been surgeon to the Infirmary at this time for twenty-four years. He was a relative of, and associated in private practice with Mr. Wilson Overend, and followed that gentleman at the Infirmary on his retirement from the surgical staff. Mr. William F. Favell had succeeded Mr. Samuel Gregory 19 years before, and his associations with the Infirmary were of the closest kind. His grandfather, Mr. John Favell, had been surgeon to the institution early in the century, and his uncle, Dr. Charles Fox Favell, also had been physician to the Infirmary. Dr. Charles Favell was the father of the late Archdeacon Favell, Vicar of St. Mark's, Broomhall, Sheffield. He was the president of the British Medical Association (then the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association) when it held its thirteenth

annual meeting, in Sheffield, in 1845. The records of the Medical Society of that period testify also to his activity in the scientific side of his profession. Mr. William F. Favell had, moreover, as a student, attended the practice at the Infirmary, and had been elected one of the surgeons at a much earlier age than is usual. It may be remarked that two of the physicians and two of the surgeons had previously held similiar offices at the Dispensary before becoming connected with the Infirmary. During the term of office of Dr. Bartolomé and of Mr. Jonathan Barber, the Royal Hospital was merely a Dispensary, but Dr. Law remained associated with the West Street institution after beds had been added to it, and Mr. Jackson's term of office was solely after it had become a recognised Hospital as well as a Dispensary. Mr. Jackson's immediate predecessor (Mr. S. Parker) had also left the Dispensary to act as surgeon to the Infirmary.

Among the present staff Drs. Dyson and Porter had both been physicians to the Hospital prior to joining the Infirmary.

It is interesting to note the long period, out of the 100 years that the Infirmary has been open for the reception of patients, that the Favells and Jacksons have been closely connected with that institution.

At the time of his death in October, 1896, Mr. William F. Favell, as surgeon and consulting surgeon, had completed 38 years' connection with the Infirmary. To this must be added the eight years (1838—1846) that his uncle, Dr. Charles F. Favell, served as physician, and the 13 years (1819—1832) that his grandfather, Mr. John Favell, was on the acting surgical staff, and a total of 59 years is reached, with which the Favell family has been linked with the Infirmary. Mr. Arthur Jackson, at his decease on December 29th, 1895, was within a month of completing 19 years' service as surgeon to the Infirmary. His father, Mr. Henry Jackson, carried off, like his son, when on the acting surgical staff, had served in that office for 34 years (1832—1866). Together the years of service of the father and son embrace a period (53 years) equal to more than half of that of the life of the institution. If, moreover, to this length of time he added the years that Mr. Wilson Overend acted as surgeon to the Infirmary (1830—1853) a longer period still is reached. Except, however, for 15 years the service of Mr. Henry Jackson and Mr. Wilson Overend was concurrent. Mr. Overend was brother-in-law to Mr. Henry Jackson and uncle to Mr. Arthur Jackson. It would, however, perhaps be better to associate Mr. Wilson Overend with Mr. Jonathan Barber, who was his immediate successor. They were cousins, and the combined period during

which they served the Infirmary as surgeons was 56 years. Mr. Barber's association with Mr. Wilson Overend in private practice has been mentioned.

The medical staff at the time I was privileged to join it will be at once recognised as a particularly strong one in many ways. Dr. Bartolomé was the acknowledged leader of the profession in the district; a position he had already filled to the satisfaction of his medical brethren for many years, and he was destined to occupy it with equal credit to himself and benefit to others, until his decease in 1890. He was, moreover, at the time of which I speak perhaps in the period of his greatest professional activity, and was in the enjoyment of an extensive practice as a consulting physician. It was only in the previous year that he had filled with distinction the office of President of the British Medical Association when the annual meeting was held in Sheffield. Here it may be mentioned that at this meeting Mr. W. F. Favell had the honour of delivering the address in surgery, while Mr. Arthur Jackson acted as honorary secretary with his accustomed energy. To these three men in no small degree was due the success that attended the meeting of the Association, and the writer has often heard those who then visited Sheffield speak of the hospitable reception they met with, and the pleasure they derived from their brief sojourn in

this city. Dr. Law was at this time, as he ever was in my experience, secure in the affections of a large number of professional friends, who had learnt to regard him with the highest honour and to appreciate his immense fund of knowledge. Each of these physicians was performing his Infirmary duties with most praiseworthy regularity and punctuality. On the surgical side were Mr. Barber and Mr. Favell, each actively furthering the interests of the Infirmary and the sick and injured under their care. Both were busily engaged in practice. Mr. Barber, who was many years Mr. Favell's senior, was perhaps at this time less active professionally than had been the case shortly before, but Mr. Favell was probably at the most active part of a busy life. He enjoyed one of the most extensive medical practices at any time known in Sheffield. In addition to the demands made upon him by a large family practice he was largely engaged in surgery, both operative and consulting. His opinion was deservedly esteemed and sought for in a wide area beyond the confines of the city. Mr. Favell enjoyed an influence with all ranks of society that was a distinct gain to the Infirmary. A similar remark applies to Dr. Bartolomé and to Mr. Barber. To these men Mr. Jackson was now added. He was many years their junior and was full of vigour and energy. He was warmly welcomed by them, and the reason is easily found. They had not only all known him

all his life, but all I have named were colleagues of his father. Dr. Law was house surgeon to the Infirmary during the time Mr. Henry Jackson was surgeon, but he did not become physician until after Mr. H. Jackson's death. Mr. A. Jackson spoke to me often of Dr. Law and Dr. Bartolomé taking him on their knees when quite a little child. Some years previously to Mr. Jackson's joining the Infirmary medical staff he had been in partnership with Mr. Jonathan Barber, but it had lapsed at the time of which I speak. I have heard Mr. Jackson mention the kindness of the late Dr. Ferguson Branson, of Baslow, who had been a colleague of his father's, in coming over to the Infirmary to make the first tour of the wards with him after his election as surgeon.

Dr. Banham, the surviving member of the staff, was a new importation to Sheffield. He came to the city on his appointment as physician, in succession to Dr. Frank Smith, who had resigned in consequence of ill health at the close of 1875. Of Dr. Frank Smith as a colleague at the Infirmary of course I cannot speak, but I knew him personally and professionally in consequence of a development of his ailment, which was later on to have a fatal issue. He was a man of parts, with literary instincts. He made contributions to the current medical literature and was the writer of a volume of poems, some at all events, of which were, I

believe, considered to be of merit. He left Sheffield early in 1876 and resided in Devonshire, where he died on January 16th, 1877 ; a few days, in fact, before the appointment of Mr. Jackson and myself and the date when my history of the medical staff commences.

Dr. Banham was at first the secretary to the medical staff, but shortly afterwards I was appointed by my colleagues to that office, and continued to hold it until 1883. Mr. Jackson then became secretary and filled that post up to his decease, being, after Mr. Favell's retirement, as the senior member of the staff, also the chairman. Dr. Cocking became secretary on Mr. Jackson's decease.

The constitution of the medical staff remained unaltered until 1885. In this year Dr. Banham, on leaving Sheffield, retired from the post of physician. He had been connected with the Infirmary for nine years. He subsequently became physician to the Royal Berkshire Hospital at Reading. Before long, however, he vacated this appointment with the intention of entering the Church, and is at the present time Vicar of Taddenham, Ipswich.

Dr. Dyson was elected July 24th, 1885, as Dr. Banham's successor. There was no other candidate. The late Rev. Samuel Earnshaw proposed his election and the Rev. Dr. Dallinger, F.R.S.,





JONATHAN BARBER, M.R.C.S.

*From a Photograph.*

SURGEON TO THE INFIRMARY 1853—1886.

seconded the nomination. Dr. Dyson is at the present time the senior physician. This he was destined to become within a comparatively short period after his joining the staff, as Dr. Law retired in 1887, and Dr. Bartolomé in 1888.

Mr. Jonathan Barber resigned his post of surgeon to the Infirmary on April 16th, 1886, and was elected honorary surgeon for life. The date of his election as surgeon was April 27th, 1853, as successor to Mr. Wilson Overend. Mr. G. H. Shaw succeeded Mr. Barber, and is at the present time the senior surgeon to the Infirmary.

Mr. Barber was not destined long to enjoy a rest in health and strength after his many years of honest work for the institution to which he was very devoted, and to which he was connected by very close ties. Not long after his resignation he was seized with paralysis and was confined to his room, more or less, up to the time of his death, in his 74th year, on September 15th, 1890. Mr. Barber's early years were spent in Canada, where his parents resided, and he came to Sheffield in 1840. In 1846 he entered into partnership with Mr. Wilson Overend, and together they practised in Church Street. Subsequently Mr. Barber removed to 5, Eyre Street, and there he lived for many years. It was there that his children were born, but at the time I joined Mr. Barber as a colleague at the Infirmary, whilst still occupying

his Eyre Street house for consulting purposes, he resided in Brook Hill, and continued to live there until a short period before his death, when he removed to 1, Hounsfield Road, where he died. Mr. Barber was attached as surgeon to the Dispensary (now Royal Hospital) from 1847 to 1853, and he retired on his appointment to the Infirmary in this last named year. He was the successor at the Dispensary of Mr. Wilson Overend, as he was also when appointed to the Infirmary. He was actively interested in the Medical School in Surrey Street, was on the staff of lecturers there, and in his early days had been its honorary secretary. Mr. Barber was active in many ways in his profession. He acted as steward for many years to the West Riding Medical Charity, during which period he was privileged to see that, with increasing prosperity, the assistance it was enabled to render to disabled practitioners, their widows or orphans, was also considerably augmented.

For many years Mr. Barber was surgeon to the 1st West York Yeomanry Cavalry, and he greatly enjoyed the annual week's training at Doncaster. Mr. Barber had been a widower for many years before his decease. He left five sons and one daughter. Two sons are members of the medical profession, and the youngest, Mr. Sydney F. Barber, was at one time a resident medical officer of the Infirmary. At the time I joined the

Infirmary medical staff, and thus became Mr. Barber's colleague, he would be more than 60 years of age. He was, however, most active and energetic in the discharge of his duties. Especially was this the case as to those belonging to his office of surgeon to the Infirmary, but he was, moreover, a regular and most interested attendant at staff or other meetings connected with the institution, and this continued up to the day on which he retired from the Infirmary. At this time also he was an active member of the Medical Society, and frequently took part in the discussions at its meetings or joined in its social gatherings. He had a few years before been president.

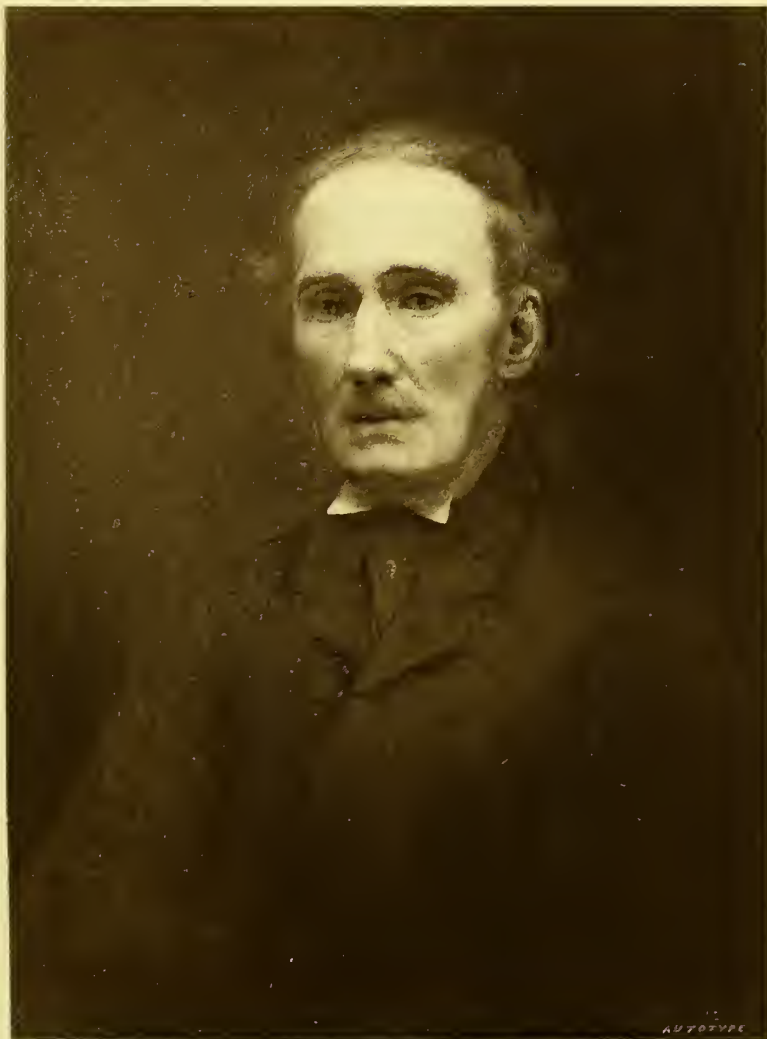
Mr. Barber was buried at the General Cemetery on September 18th, 1890, in the presence of a considerable assembly of medical and lay friends, and among the wreaths was one from the Weekly Board and medical staff of the Infirmary.

The year in which Mr. Barber died was one particularly fatal to the medical profession. Influenza was rife in a virulent form, and no less than four medical men, three in the Attercliffe district, were carried off by it within a short time of each other. The hand of death was also heavy this year among those connected with the Infirmary. Mr. Abram Brooksbank, who had been chairman of the Weekly Board since the death of the Rev. Dr. Sale in 1873, and a member of the

board for many years previously, was cut off suddenly on April 21st, 1890, in the 69th year of his age. He had gone to London in the apparent enjoyment of good health, and retired to bed at his usual hour, showing no evidence of being unwell. Shortly after midnight he rang his bell, and was found at the point of death, and died before medical assistance could arrive.

Dr. Bartolomé also died in 1890, a few months before Mr. Barber. He will be referred to later on, as we continue the plan of mentioning each member of the staff, with some detail, in the order in which their active connection with the Infirmary ceased.

The next to retire was Dr. Joseph Law, who resigned on August 26th, 1887. He had been elected on July 18th, 1866, and had therefore filled the office of physician to the Infirmary for 21 years. No successor was elected in consequence of a rule, since rescinded, which provided that the medical staff should consist of two physicians and two assistant physicians, and not three physicians, as had formerly been the case. Dr. Joseph Law, at the time this article was preparing, though in his 91st year, was in the enjoyment of full mental activity, and one of the pleasures the writer has experienced was the occasion it afforded for frequent converse with his veteran colleague on the men associated with



*From a Painting in the Board Room by Miss Jean Mitchell.]*

JOSEPH LAW, M.D.

PHYSICIAN TO THE INFIRMARY, 1866—1887.



the affairs of the Infirmary in bye-gone days. Much of the early history of Dr. Law was thus obtained during these visits to him in his retirement. Though, however mentally alert, bodily the weight of years was more noticeable. He complained much of this physical weakness, but though often in consequence confined to his bed, he could at times rouse himself even to go out of doors. He remembered to have seen the Queen, when, as Princess Victoria, her accession to the throne was by no means assured, and he greatly desired to have seen her as Queen on her visit to Sheffield on May 21st, 1897. He was deterred by his friends, but still he dressed himself ready to go, and was disappointed at not being called for by a friend as he expected. The subsequent day he did, nevertheless, drive through the streets to see the decorations. The end was, however, soon to come, and he passed quietly away on June 1st, 1897, and was buried at the General Cemetery on June 4th.

Dr. Law was a native of Sheffield. His father and grandfather were silversmiths, and the grandfather is asserted to have been among the first engaged in the then new silver-plating. Dr. Law was one of a large family. He was a twin, his brother's name being Benjamin. One brother, Edward, who died young, gave promise of becoming a sculptor of eminence. A bust of Mr. Rawson by him is in the board room at the

Infirmary, and another, by the same artist, of Mr. Thomas Watson is at the Hospital. Dr. Law was apprenticed to Mr. Robert George Holland, (1) brother to Dr. Calvert Holland, who resided in Pinstone Street. He told me that the doctor did not teach him much, but, notwithstanding that, he picked up a knowledge of midwifery and other branches of his profession, which were afterwards of the greatest service to him. This Holland must have been, as Dr. Law said, "a character in his way," and Dr. Law in his inimitable manner told me many anecdotes about him. One is the following:—One night he (Holland) was aroused by a messenger who desired him to go to some one who was ill at Bradfield. Holland answered in an assumed voice that the "doctor was not in." The reply at once came, "Thou liest, for he it is that is speaking to me." After this Holland promised to go, and desired the messenger not to wait as he would speedily follow him. Dr. Law was called up to go with his master to the stable to get the horse ready. They found the animal lying down asleep, and Holland remarked, "Thou art very comfortable, beast; I'll not disturb thee, but will go back to bed myself," which he accordingly did. The next day Holland called to inquire for the patient, and found she was better,

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(1) Mr. Holland subsequently left Sheffield and resided in London. In the Medical Directory for 1854, is the following entry:—"Holland, Robert George, 44, Clerkenwell Green, F.R.C.P., Edin., 1838; L.S.A., 1817; F.L.S. Author of *Pharmacopœia Medico-Chirurgica*."

“but no thanks to you,” as he was very smartly told. Dr. Law in these early years scoured the country on horse back, and became, he assured me, an expert horseman.

During the time he was with Holland Mr. Overend's School of Anatomy and Medicine in Church Street, a forerunner of the present Medical School, was opened, and Dr. Law attended lectures there on anatomy by Mr. Wilson Overend, afterwards to become surgeon to the Infirmary. Dr. Law had a very vivid recollection of these lectures, but he did not appear to have attended the practice of the Infirmary. It must be remembered, however, that though at this period the medical staff were permitted each to take a limited number of pupils, the attendance on the practice of the Infirmary was not recognised by the medical examining bodies. Later Dr. Law pursued his professional studies at Dublin, but chiefly at Edinburgh. He became a Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society, in 1830, and a Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow in 1831. It was during this attendance at Edinburgh that, through the interest of Dr. Holmes, the lecturer on medicine, he was appointed resident medical officer to the Leith Cholera Hospital, and there gained considerable experience in that disease, which at that time, and later, was particularly rife in different parts of Great Britain. After this Dr. Law

returned to Sheffield, and commenced practice in Norfolk Street. A directory of 1833 gives him as residing at 50, Norfolk Street, and his brother Edward as following his business at the same address and in Norfolk Lane.

Dr. Law did not continue long in private practice, for in 1834 he was appointed house apothecary, or what would be styled in these days house surgeon, to the Dispensary in West Street. There he remained until Dr. Ernest's death caused a vacancy in the post of house surgeon to the Infirmary. Dr. Law was appointed his successor on December 29th, 1841. He thus became the second house surgeon the Infirmary had had. He retained the post until November 20th, 1852. It is interesting to recall the fact that it was during the period of Dr. Law's house surgery that Dr. Bartolomé was elected physician to the Infirmary, and that he remained actively at his work for a short time after Dr. Law had finally relinquished his connection with the staff. Dr. Law married, on leaving the Infirmary in 1852, the daughter of Major Kirkman, the barrack master. He proceeded to Edinburgh, took his degree of Doctor of Medicine, and returned to Sheffield to practice as a physician. He resided at first in Norfolk Row, but shortly afterwards removed to the house in Devonshire Street, where he remained until his death.

In 1854 Dr. Ferguson Branson retired, leaving a vacancy for a physician at the Infirmary. Dr. Law and Dr. Elam were candidates. The latter was elected, and his defeat was a great disappointment to Dr. Law. About this time, however, he joined the Dispensary as physician. Dr. Elam, Dr. J. C. Hall, and himself were appointed at the same time. Law's turn came to return to the Infirmary in 1866, when on the retirement of Dr. Corden Thompson he was elected physician. It is interesting to contemplate the determination and vigour that permitted him in about his 60th year to seek such laborious work and to carry on the same with activity and regularity for 21 years, retiring from it only when his 80th year had been reached. Moreover, for ten years of this period (1866—1876) he acted in a similar capacity at the Hospital in West Street with such acceptance to his colleagues that the writer well remembers an incident about 1874 or 1875, when on his anticipated resignation of office at the Hospital, his colleagues presented him with a round robin desiring him to remain at his post.

Of the regularity with which Dr. Law discharged his duties at the Infirmary I have already spoken. He might well be proud of his long connection in different capacities with the institution which he had served so faithfully. Dr. Law resigned on August 26th, 1887. That his retirement was genuinely regretted is testified by two special

facts. The members of the Weekly Board joined with Dr. Law's colleagues, and lay and professional friends outside the Infirmary, in presenting him with a purse of 300 guineas, as a token of their affection and regard, by the hands of Dr. Bartolomé, who was at that time free from the illness which was so soon afterwards to disable him. The second fact is that Mr. Jackson, and he kindly associated me with him in this labour of love, on behalf of some of Dr. Law's friends, presented to the Infirmary the portrait of him, which now adorns the Board room.

Dr. Law was a striking individuality. He was of a retiring disposition, but he could, nevertheless, on occasion speak with eloquence. He was a proficient French scholar, and prided himself greatly on the purity of his pronunciation. Those who recollect him and Dr. Bartolomé as colleagues will not readily forget the discussions which were apt to arise between the two on French topics, for Dr. Bartolomé also prided himself on his acquaintance with French. Dr. Law was a remarkably well read man, and can justly be described as a lettered man. With the old medical classics he was perfectly familiar, but was impatient with the writers of a more recent date. He had a profound knowledge of the English classics. He quoted Shakespeare with facility, and I have heard it said that give him a passage and he would at once provide the context. As





*From a Painting, by Mrs. Waller, in the Board Room of the Infirmary.]*

M. MARTIN DE BARTOLOMÉ, M.D., ED.  
PHYSICIAN TO THE INFIRMARY, 1846—1889.

a chess player he was an adept, and even into advanced life (after 80) he supplied weekly to one of the Sheffield newspapers a problem which was always thought to be good.

Dr. Bartolomé, or, to give him his full name, Dr. Mariano Martin de Bartolomé, was a Spaniard by birth and came of an old Castilian family. He was born at Segovia, and most of those acquainted with him personally must have often heard him allude to the days he passed as a boy at the Royal Artillery School of that place, where he received his education. His father was governor of the province, and in the troublous political times his family were driven out of the country. It was during his passage to England in 1832 that he stopped at Jersey, and there met and married Miss Parker, a Sheffield lady, and it was through this marriage that his association with this city was brought about. He apparently visited Sheffield in the same year. An "In memoriam," which appeared in a local paper <sup>(1)</sup> after his death, and clearly from the pen of the late Mr. Arthur Jackson, thus pictures the state of the city and its society at that time :—

"The death of Dr. Bartolomé carries us back to the year in which he first set foot in Sheffield, as a guest of the then hospitable house of Wardsend. The year 1832 was a memorable one for Sheffield. It was the year during which Sheffield became enfranchised; it was the year that our

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(1) *The Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, June 4, 1890.

present Dispensary was opened on its present site, the new Cutlers' Hall was built, the cholera came, and the Mechanics' Institute was opened. Some of us can picture to ourselves the pretty country drive the doctor had when he left the coach at the Angel Inn, along the lane past the Infirmary, the old Barracks, Hillsborough, along the bank of the river, then containing fish, until he and his bride reached the residence of the Rawsons, at Wardsend.

“ In our mind's eye one can fancy the pleasant society he met there—Dr. Younge, Dr. Ernest, Mr. R. Rodgers, and others. It is not so easy to realise Sheffield as it was then, with its five churches, one Hospital, no Town Council, no club, except a reading room in East Parade, most of the lawyers living at their offices, the manufacturers living close to their works, the doctors living in Fargate, Norfolk Street, and Church Street; whilst the clergy were to be found at Greystones, in Church Street, in Norfolk Street, Westfield Terrace, and Wilkinson Street.”

Dr. Bartolomé next proceeded to Edinburgh, and studied medicine. After graduating there as a Doctor of Medicine he returned to Sheffield in 1838. The date is easily fixed, for when his portrait was presented to him in 1888 he stated that that was his jubilee in Sheffield, and that he had that year completed 50 years as a householder in the city. For nearly the whole of that period, moreover, he had resided in one house, viz., 3, Eyre Street. It was at this residence that he carried on the large and arduous practice which he conducted for so many years. He became attached to the Dispensary as physician in 1840. His first attempt to obtain a similar position at

the Infirmary was unsuccessful. This was in 1843, when he was beaten by Dr. Ferguson Branson, who, however, retired after a not long service at the Infirmary, but he was destined to outlive Dr. Bartolomé, and to die at an advanced age in August, 1895. In 1846 Dr. Bartolomé was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Charles F. Favell, and continued attached to the Infirmary as full acting physician for the long period of forty-three years, a longer time, as has been already stated, than any other official of any grade in the institution. His regular conscientious performance of his duties at the Infirmary has been mentioned. It was in the same year he joined the Infirmary that he became attached to the Medical School. Here his labours were of the same painstaking character, and performed with the same fidelity and punctuality which was so conspicuous in his work at the Infirmary. He stated on one occasion that he had in all delivered more than 3,000 lectures. After the death of Mr. Henry Jackson he became President of the Medical School and leader of the medical profession. The late Mr. Arthur Jackson well expressed the qualities required of a leader of the profession in these words, "A profession requires for its leader a man of ability; it requires great self-sacrifice; one who having made an appointment will keep it, often to his own disadvantage; one who will take the trouble to

understand his work, and who is acceptable to his colleagues. He must be a just, impartial man, and he must particularly have back-bone. He must be ready to do disagreeable things, and above all he must have a high standard of right and wrong."

Mr. Jackson held that Dr. Bartolomé possessed these qualities, which he regarded as essential to one who was to be looked up to as the head of the profession. It was a high tribute to pay him, but I believe there could be none who were associated with him in any sphere of work pertaining to his profession that would deny that he worthily and honourably filled for many years the position in which he was placed.

Dr. Bartolomé was a well read man. To some it was a matter of surprise that one of foreign birth, who had not even reached England until he had attained manhood, should have the knowledge he possessed of English literature, and notably of Shakespeare. Yet so it was. But it must be recollected that he prided himself greatly on the country of his adoption. When in 1888 his portrait was presented to him by his medical brethren, and which now hangs on the walls of the Medical School, he gave expression to this feeling in these words, "He was proud to say that although he came amongst them as a stranger and an alien, he was at that moment one of the oldest Englishmen in the room, for he

naturalised himself long before the majority of them were in existence. He was proud to say that both from choice and conviction he was one of the oldest Englishmen in the room."

Besides this portrait just mentioned, another subscribed for by the governors of the Infirmary, and painted by the skilful hand of Mrs. Waller, hangs in the Board Room of the Infirmary. To his friends this portrait presents him as they have seen him many and many a time, and as a faithful picture will aid in keeping before the mind's eye the features and form which were once so familiar to them.

Dr. Bartolomé was a ready and effective speaker, always able on the spur of the moment to say what he intended, and this without hesitation, and in well selected language. Dr. Bartolomé never wrote much. He delivered the opening Address as President when the British Medical Association met in Sheffield in 1876, and this was perhaps the only effort from his pen that was published. For many years he was a most active member of the Medical Society, and on more than one occasion served as its president. Outside his profession he had many active sympathies. He was prominent and energetic among the Freemasons; he was one of the promoters, and always took considerable interest in, the Athenæum. He had a large fund of anecdotes, and was an excellent *raconteur*.

Dr. Bartolomé was the junior of Dr. Law by a good ten years, but at the time the latter resigned office at the Infirmary Dr. Bartolomé was commencing to fail in health, and not long after he had a serious illness, which was a prelude to that heart affection, which was later on to terminate his life so suddenly. It was only his energetic nature that enabled him to fulfil his duties as long as he did. His resignation was therefore not unexpected, and I well remember the occasion when he came down to the Infirmary and announced his intention to retire in obedience to the decided instructions of his medical attendant and colleague, Mr. Favell, who had warned him against the ascent of the stairs and other fatigue inseparable from his visiting the wards. He was standing in the corridor near an open window just as he had stopped for a gossip many a time before. The resident staff were with him, and he was telling them that he was visiting the Infirmary for the last time as physician, when I joined the little group, and he recommenced his story to tell me of his resolve. I almost think this was the last time he ever visited the Infirmary. But to sever a forty-three years' active connection with the institution as he did, on May 1st, 1889, was a heart-breaking matter, and he felt it very acutely. I do not know whether he was then aware, but the records testify to its accuracy, that he had served the Infirmary longer





*From a Photograph.]*

WILLIAM F. FAVELL, M.R.C.S., J.P.

SURGEON TO THE INFIRMARY 1858 — 1893.

than any other physician or indeed official. Dr. Younge runs him closely with forty-one year's service as physician. Dr. Bartolomé's energetic nature kept him still doing something after this at his private practice, but he was suffering all the time considerably from his heart trouble. He died on June 2nd, 1890, in a few moments, from an attack of syncope, and was buried at Ecclesfield Churchyard on 5th. Perhaps up to that time no funeral of a medical man in this district had been so largely attended by his professional brethren as was this one of Dr. Bartolomé's, but all classes joined in showing respect to the departed physician. His colleagues on the medical staff and the Weekly Board were there, many lay friends, and a large representation from the Masonic body of which for many years he had been a most prominent member.

Mr. Favell remained acting as surgeon to the Infirmary until the April of 1893. He had served in that capacity for thirty-five years. He was then in active practice, and to all appearance not feeling greatly the ailment which was before very long to incapacitate him. His services to the institution were of such value that he was urged by the Weekly Board and by his colleagues not to sever his active connection with the institution. Still he deemed it right to persist in his retirement. As he said in a letter to me at the time, "I have carefully thought it over for some time, and I am sure I am doing right. I've had a long innings, and a very pleasant

one, and though it is a great wrench to tear myself away from the old place and old colleagues, still it has got to be done, and I shouldn't like to hang on until I had to go from sheer incapacity." The occasion of Mr. Favell's retirement was at once taken advantage of to testify to the appreciation in which his services had been held. Subscriptions were solicited for the painting of his portrait by some well-known artist, and the money came in most freely from all sections of the community. About £1,000 was subscribed. Mr. Shannon was the artist selected, and the portrait he painted now hangs in the Board Room at the Infirmary. The presentation was made at a public meeting of subscribers to the fund, and of friends of the Infirmary, and it was largely attended. The Duke of Norfolk presented the portrait, as well as a replica of the same to Mr. Favell's daughter. This was in November, 1893. The portrait is a fine work of art, and if it lacks in some measure the genial expression which was such a distinguishing feature in Mr. Favell's face, it is perhaps to be accounted for by the artist observing and depicting indications of the ailment which was then present, but which Mr. Favell's brightness and cheerfulness tended to hide from his friends. Mr. Favell became consulting surgeon to the Infirmary in virtue of the length of his services to the institution, but the Weekly Board, in complete harmony with the medical staff, decided to add a further

recognition by setting apart three beds which Mr. Favell might fill with such patients as he deemed fit, so that the charity and its patients might not altogether lose the benefit of his skilful services.

A sketch has already incidentally been given of several members of Mr. Favell's family. It has been mentioned how that Mr. John Favell, his grandfather, was numbered among the early surgeons to the Infirmary. Here it may be added that Mr. W. F. Favell's father was a candidate for the same office in 1836, when the late Mr. Henry Jackson was his successful opponent. It is interesting to note that twenty-two years later the son, Mr. William Fisher Favell, of whom we are writing, joined Mr. Jackson, and remained his colleague on the surgical staff until Mr. Jackson's retirement and death in 1866. Mr. Favell's uncle also, Dr. Charles F. Favell, was for several years physician to the Infirmary.

Mr. William Fisher Favell was born in Sheffield in 1832, and was one of a large family of sons and daughters. One brother, Mr. Richard Favell, is a member of the medical profession, and continues the medical practice established more than a century ago. Mr. W. F. Favell attended the Sheffield Medical School and the practice of the General Infirmary. He was a pupil of the late Dr. Bartolomé. He afterwards continued his studies at St. Bartholomew's, in London. A vacancy was occasioned in the surgical staff at

the Infirmary in 1858 by the resignation of Mr. Samuel Gregory, and Mr. Favell applied for the post. The other candidates were Messrs. Chesman, Aveling, Herbert Walker, Waterhouse, and Shaw. Mr. Shaw and Mr. Favell alone went to the poll. The former was nominated by Mr. Robert Jackson and Mr. Peace. Mr. Favell was nominated by Alderman Dunn and Mr. Pye-Smith. Mr. Favell was elected, and thus secured an important position at the early age of little more than 25. Almost the whole, therefore, of his active professional life, at once so full of energies, and so successful, was passed during the long period of thirty-five years he served the office of surgeon to the Infirmary, and from which he retired in 1893.

During the entire period of his connection with the Infirmary he gave the best of his services to the institution, and from the year 1877 onwards, that I can speak personally to, it appears to me hard to realise that any one of the many distinguished and zealous officers who from time to time have been connected with the Infirmary have adorned their office with more ability or shed more distinction on the medical staff than did Mr. Favell.

For many months before his death Mr. Favell had been confined to his room by illness, and during this long period from February, 1895, to the close of October, 1896, he maintained with remarkable courage a cheerfulness in suffering

which surprised even those who were accustomed to his genial heartiness when in health and vigour. Many of his friends were privileged during this period to visit and converse with him, whilst others could only hold communication with him by letter. But what letters he could write! For felicity of expression, and the faculty of saying the right thing in the best possible way, Mr. Favell was remarkable, as a letter writer. The same may be said of him as a speaker. Sometimes he spoke with earnestness and a choice of language that bordered closely on eloquence. He was thus always regarded as a happy speaker, and what he said was characterised by tact and courtesy. A colleague has justly remarked of him that "he said and did the right thing in the right place and in the right way."

Mr. Favell was a striking personality. In height he towered above his fellows; in bulk of frame he was as conspicuous. He was a large man in every way, with a large heart. Apart also from his skill as a surgeon there was a charm about him which it was not difficult to see in no small degree contributed to his success. His sunny smile is something to remember, and no less so is the cordial grasp of the hand with which he greeted his friends. His high sense of honour made his council wise as it was kindly.

Outside the Infirmary Mr. Favell took a prominent part in the doings of his profession. After Dr. Bartolomé's death he was the recognised leader of the profession in the district. He succeeded Dr. Bartolomé, also, as president of the Medical School, now merged in the University College, Sheffield, but for many years before this he had been either a lecturer or an active member of the Council. He took a prominent part in inviting, and welcoming, the British Medical Association when it visited Sheffield in 1876, and delivered the Address on Surgery. I quote the closing words of this address here, because they are characteristic of the speaker, and though the sentiments are frequently expressed, they are not often so well put : " Wholly occupied as many of us are in the pressing practical work of our profession, too little time can frequently be devoted to the scientific and more attractive side of it ; and yet the humblest worker in our great field of labour, diligently and conscientiously doing his daily work, may reap a rich reward ; for even before wealth and honour, welcome as they are, is the gratitude of our fellow-men for benefits conferred, and the peace that comes from a life spent in trying to alleviate the sufferings of our fellow-creatures." In his own instance these expressions were literally fulfilled, for not only was he revered by his professional brethren, but as a local paper at the time of his death expressed it, " In his case it is only

the literal truth to say that in his own circle of friends, and by his patients of all classes, he was absolutely beloved."

It is much to be regretted that for the reasons stated in the quotation just given from Mr. Favell's address, that he was prevented from making contributions to the literature of his profession for which his ripe experience and felicity of expression had otherwise eminently fitted him. Besides therefore, addresses given at the Medical School, or papers at the Medical Society, the Address on Surgery already alluded to, remains perhaps the only literary effort that emanated from his pen. Amidst his pressing professional work Mr. Favell found time, however, to take a part in the affairs of the city. He had been since February, 1888, a Town Trustee, and also a magistrate for the City since October, 1890.

Mr. Favell's lingering illness drew to a close on October 31, 1896, and he was interred on November 3rd in Fulwood Churchyard. The funeral was attended by an unusually large number of his friends, medical and lay.

My colleagues hitherto mentioned passed away either in a green old age or after a more or less lingering illness. How different with Arthur Jackson. Only the day before his fatal illness he visited the Infirmary, saw his patients, and attended consultations with his colleagues. As he had done scores of times before, he bounced into my room to lead me out to talk over some subjects

we were then specially interested in. To all appearance he was hearty and vigorous. Life seemed to be open before him for years to come. He was as full as ever with schemes for the future, and bustled about with all his old energy. The next day he was seized with the fatal illness which was in little more than a week's time to deprive the Infirmary, at the early age of 51, of a zealous officer and a friend, imbued with no ordinary love for the institution. It was so unexpected that it appeared almost incredible that the voice of Arthur Jackson should be so suddenly hushed in death, and be no more heard within the walls of the institution he so venerated and so loyally served. But so it was to be, for he passed away on December 29, 1895, and was laid to rest in the churchyard at Ecclesfield in the presence of a very large concourse of friends, lay and professional. Mr. Jackson venerated and respected the institution in an unusual degree, and this was partly the result of hereditary predisposition, but partly also from his love for all matters pertaining to the past. His tastes were distinctly antiquarian, and were by no means confined to the Infirmary. Everything at all old about the city and its neighbourhood, its institutions and people interested him. He had looked forward with great pleasure to the celebration of the Centenary of the Infirmary, and frequently expressed his desire to see the occasion treated in the manner it deserved.





*From a Photograph.]*

MR. ARTHUR JACKSON, M.R.C.S.  
SURGEON TO THE INFIRMARY 1877—1895.

Apart altogether from his purely surgical work at the Infirmary, Mr. Jackson was continually showing his interest in the institution. He was always ready to give up his time to aid in any scheme devised for its benefit, and what is equally important he was successful in getting others to do the same. An enthusiastic, energetic nature such as his, was an excellent stimulus to good works in others. <sup>(1)</sup>

Mr. Jackson was born in Sheffield, and was the fourth son of the late Mr. Henry Jackson, who has been already mentioned as serving the Infirmary for many years as surgeon. As a student Mr. Jackson attended the Infirmary. Dr. Bartolomé and Mr. Favell were among his teachers, and the others were Dr. Corden Thompson and Dr. Elam, Mr. Jonathan Barber, and his own father, Mr. Henry Jackson. Later he continued his studies at St. Bartolomew's Hospital, whence almost immediately after he obtained his qualification as a surgeon he was summoned, in consequence of the illness and death of his father, to take the responsibilities of practice at a very early age. He was at once successful in obtaining appointment as surgeon to the Hospital and Dispensary. It is interesting to note that he succeeded the late Mr. Samuel Parker at the West Street Hospital,

(1) Immediately after Mr. Jackson's death, his numerous friends, joined with his colleagues on the Weekly Board and the Medical Staff, in subscribing for his portrait to be painted to hang in the Board Room at the Infirmary, and selected Mrs. Waller, who so successfully painted Dr. Bartolomé, as the artist. The portrait is now, as this passes through the press, completed, and his friends pronounce it a most satisfactory likeness.

and later became his successor also at the Infirmary. The work done by Mr. Arthur Jackson at West Street is testified to in the speeches made at his election to the Infirmary (page 52), and need not be repeated. The same zeal in the discharge of his duties characterised his time as surgeon to the Infirmary. The early appointment he obtained at the Dispensary, coupled with the service he gave to the Infirmary, comprised a hospital experience almost unique for its length considering the age he had attained at his death.

But Mr. Jackson's work at the Infirmary afforded only one outlet for his unceasing activity. For five years he was secretary (1871-76) to the Medical Society. He was secretary to the Medical School for more than twenty years. The Medical School, whether its fortunes were ill or good, owed at all times much to him. He had the satisfaction of knowing before his death that to all appearance it had entered on a career of much promise. His last public work was connected with its interests. For fifteen years (1880—1895) he was secretary of the Yorkshire Branch of the British Medical Association, and held this office at the time of his death. He had also been its president and its representative on the Council of the Association. His early association with the Public Hospital and Dispensary, together with the fact that the late Mr. Bernard Wake, his father-in-law, had been a handsome

donor to its funds, led Mr. Jackson to show his interest in it in a most practical manner, and it was greatly through his instrumentality that the large sum of money was collected that enabled the rebuilding of the hospital to be commenced.

Mr. Jackson found time outside his profession for other means of usefulness. He was a Church Burgess, and for many years a member of the City Council. Ceaseless activity was a distinct characteristic of the man, and thus he found scope for his energies in numberless ways.

His appearance was striking; it suggested strength, and he possessed in no ordinary degree the courage of his convictions. If he was not always diplomatic in expression, those who knew him well, knew also that his was a tender and sympathetic nature. He was most generous with his means, almost to a fault. He attracted others, and his counsel was very frequently asked by those in difficulty or trouble. After his decease it fell to the writer's lot to prepare a notice of the late Mr. Arthur Jackson for a medical paper. Mr. Favell read and approved of it, but added the following sentences: "Mr. Jackson was of all things an honourable, high-minded, upright man, incapable of harbouring a mean thought, or doing a questionable act. His well-known honesty of purpose and inflexible integrity did much to win for him the warm affection of many intimate friends, and commanded the respect and confi-

dence of those whose opinions might not quite coincide with his own." Mr. Favell's tribute to his friend was the outcome of an acquaintance extending throughout the whole of Mr. Jackson's life of fifty-one years. Mr. Favell had known him in infancy, had watched his boyhood, and during his manhood had enjoyed a friendship which was highly valued on both sides, but which on Mr. Jackson's approached something like veneration.

In the foregoing pages in my "recollections" of my late colleagues, I have placed on record, imperfectly I admit, something of their personal characteristics, and of the services they one and all rendered so conspicuously to the Infirmary. It is obvious that no such course is open to me with respect to my present colleagues. I content myself, therefore, with expressing the hope that the same friendly relations between the individual members of the staff, so essential for their own comfort, and the well-being of the institution, which has, so far as my experience goes, always happily existed, may for long continue. In this centennial year the medical staff of the Infirmary is constituted as follows :—

Physicians : Dr. W. Dyson, Dr. W. S. Porter, Dr. W. T. Cocking.

Surgeons : Mr. G. H. Shaw, Mr. A. Hallam, Mr. C. Atkin. Ophthalmic Surgeon : Mr. Simeon Snell. Dermatologist : Mr. W. Dale James.





AUTOTYPE.

Photo by S. Snell.]

A CORNER OF THE OUT-PATIENTS' WAITING HALL, 1897.

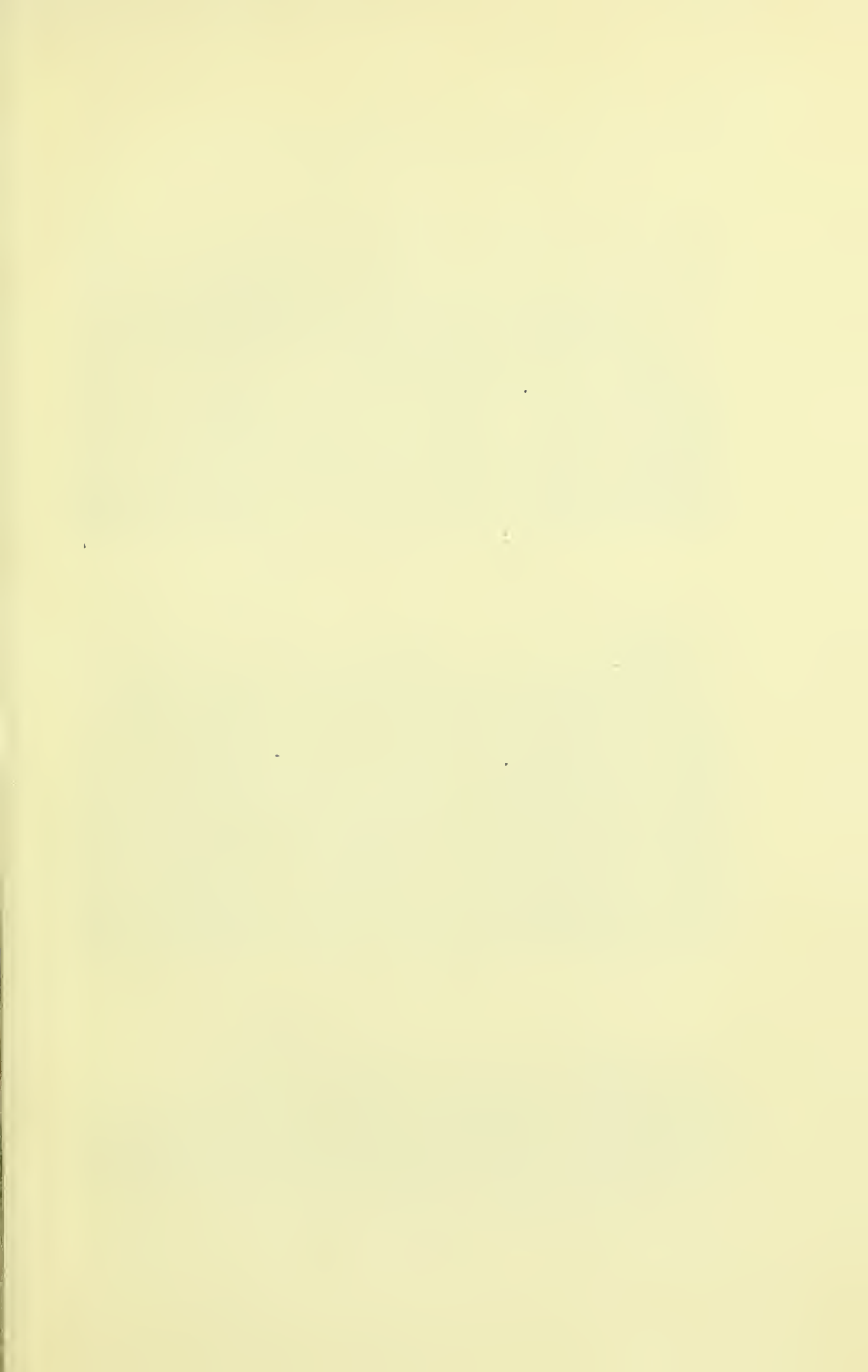
## Growth of the Medical Work during the Century.

**M**R. LEADER has narrated the origin, opening, and subsequent history of the Infirmary, and it will be fitting here, perhaps, to record briefly something of the work which has been carried on in the Institution during the first hundred years of its existence.

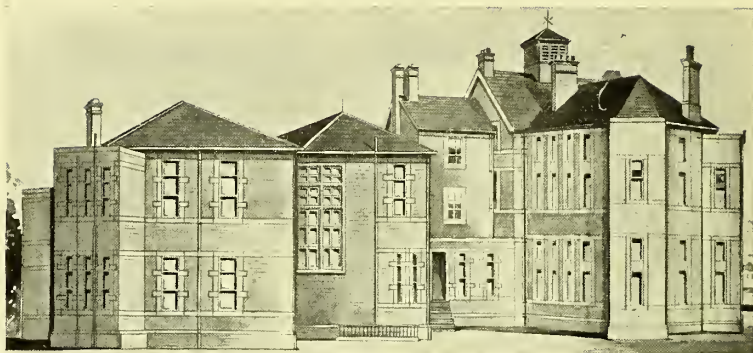
No exact data are at hand, but it would appear that the original building, embracing the whole of the old block, except the extension (Norfolk Wing) facing Montgomery Terrace Road, was constructed to hold 100, or 110 patients. Not more than thirty beds were probably occupied at first, though the number was quickly increased. The first Report of the Infirmary was published in 1799, and comprised the period from the opening of the Institution in October, 1797, to midsummer, 1799—twenty-one months. The total number of patients admitted during this time was 235, and those remaining in the Infirmary numbered 33, and testify that even at this early period the available beds had been increased. The out-patients during the same period were 515, or little more than twice the number of the in-patients. The total number of in and out-patients in this first report was 748. Contrast these numbers for a period of twenty-one months with those mentioned in the Annual Report

for 1896, when the in-patients numbered in the twelve months 2,038, and the out-patients 21,244, or a total of 23,182.

After the issue of this first Report in 1799 the number of beds was gradually increased, and the full capacity of the original building by degrees brought into requisition. In 1841 the Norfolk Wing was erected as a Fever Hospital, but after it was completed, it apparently dawned upon the authorities that it was not advisable to have infectious disorders in such close contiguity to a general hospital. These beds were therefore practically unoccupied. In 1853 a memorandum of the medical staff showed that the original building was overcrowded—105 beds being occupied; that further accommodation was necessary; and that as it could not be found within the then building, twenty beds should be provided in the unused Norfolk Wing. This request the Weekly Board acceded to. The following year the medical staff again gave reasons for requesting a still further increase of beds. A small addition was shortly afterwards made to accommodate (in 1856) 130 patients; in 1858, 140; in 1868, 150. The Norfolk Wing was erected for 60 patients, and the accommodation thus afforded was gradually acquired for the general work of the Infirmary. The erection of the 1873 "New Building" added another forty beds. The total number of 200 or 210 beds were never strictly available, as for very many years one



## CENTENARY BUILDINGS, 1897.



OPHTHALMIC WARDS (Side View).

*The portion to the right is part of the 1873 Building.*



NURSES' HOUSE.



LAUNDRY, ETC.

large ward (twelve beds) was set apart as a chapel (and is so used at the present time), and another large ward was reserved as a day room for patients. When I joined the Infirmary therefore in 1877, and for several years afterwards, the total number of beds was 180. By rearrangement, &c., in 1883 or 1884, the total was raised to 200. At this figure the accommodation has remained until the present day.

The erection of the new ophthalmic wing, however, together with the rooms set at liberty by the removal of the nurses from the present building to the new house, which is being built for them, will make a considerable addition, and will increase the total number of beds to about 240. To me it is especially pleasing that the centennial year of the Infirmary will be signalised by the opening of the new Ophthalmic Wards. They will not merely be a great convenience, but will without doubt greatly add to the comfort and the successful treatment of the patients. They will constitute a well-planned department, perhaps, not second to any in the country.

With the increase of the work of the Infirmary, and the up-to-date requirements of medical science, a larger staff of nurses has also become necessary, and their numbers have altogether outgrown the limited accommodation which once sufficed. It is, therefore, pleasing to every member of the medical staff that by the generosity of the public,

a new building for housing the sisters and nurses is being erected, and will be completed at the close of the centennial year of the Infirmary. It forms a fitting addition to a venerable institution.

Besides these buildings, a new laundry is in course of erection; a new operating theatre is to be provided, and structural alterations are to be carried out in the old buildings, which will greatly tend to bring them into harmony with present day requirements.

The total number of patients treated at the Infirmary since its foundation has been about 900,000. It must be remembered that previously to 1854 no record is made of those patients termed "casualties," who are treated as emergencies without recommendations. Their inclusion would have considerably augmented the total. Up to 1853 the record of patients gives a total in round numbers of 170,000, which included no less than 51,000<sup>(1)</sup> vaccination cases. The greatly increased work of the Institution in recent years is readily seen, for whereas in the first fifty-seven years the total given is 170,000 (casualties excluded), in the last forty-three years the total is more than 700,000 (casualties included).

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<sup>(1)</sup> A Jennerian Society was established in 1802, and the vaccination cases here mentioned were performed by Dr. Ernest to 1841, and his successor Dr. Law, after which the practice was given up.

Mr. Leader has sketched the career of Dr. Ernest, who held the office of house surgeon for the long period of forty-three years (1798 to 1841). His immediate successor, Dr. Law (page 45) acted as house surgeon for eleven years (1841 to 1852). A reference, however, to the list of house surgeons will show that subsequently the office was held for much shorter periods. An assistant house surgeon was an official of the Institution for many years before he was dignified by being mentioned among the officers in the Annual Reports. The greatly increased work in recent years of the Institution has, moreover, rendered necessary an augmentation in the number of the resident medical staff. In 1877, when I joined the Infirmary, the residents consisted of a house surgeon, Dr. Laver; an assistant house surgeon, Mr. Walter Hallam, and a house pupil. In 1897 there are four fully qualified resident medical officers, viz.: house surgeon, Dr. Cuff; house physician, Mr. Connell; senior assistant house surgeon, Mr. Stokes; junior assistant house surgeon, Dr. J. S. Martin.



## BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

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The recently deceased members of the Medical Staff have been treated at length (pages 52 to 88).

The following short biographical notices of each of the other members of the staff, from the opening of the Infirmary, are placed in chronological order, first the Physicians and then the Surgeons.

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### Physicians to the Infirmary.

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#### **T. R. Steuart, M.D. 1797—1798.\***

Dr. Steuart resided in Paradise Square, <sup>(1)</sup> in the house where Messrs. Gould and Coombe, solicitors, now have their offices. He was elected in the first batch of three physicians to the Infirmary, who were selected as the seniors in the town, and he was in all probability well advanced in life when appointed. He resigned at the first recorded meeting of the Weekly Board on April 27th, 1798. He retired to Doncaster, and died in 1798. He was a native of Edinburgh. He was a Church Burgess, and an early subscriber to the Sheffield Library, founded in 1771, and he was president in 1780.

#### **Benjamin Wainwright, M.D. 1797—1811.**

Dr. Wainwright apparently resided formerly at Rotherham. Afterwards in Sheffield, he lived at 40, Norfolk Street, and died May 29th, 1819, in consequence of a fall from his horse. Mr. Jackson says that at this time Dr. Wainwright <sup>(2)</sup> resided at Richmond Hill, and with his wife, who died in 1820, is buried at Handsworth. He was one of the first three physicians to the Infirmary, and,

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<sup>(1)</sup> Gale and Martin's Directory, 1787, gives Dr. Steuart as then residing in Paradise Square.

<sup>(2)</sup> The Commercial Directory, 1816—17, gives him as residing at Woodthorp.

\*The dates following each name indicate the years of active connection with the Infirmary.

like Dr. Steuart and Dr. Younge, contributed £21 to the building fund in 1792. Mrs. Wreaks (Hofland) <sup>(1)</sup> appends to his name the following quotation :—"A grand bulwark against the batteries of death."

### William Younge, M.D., F.L.S. 1797—1838.

Dr. William Younge was the son of Thomas Younge, M.D.; was born on January 30th, 1762, and was educated at the Grammar School under the Rev. Charles Chadwick. In the winter of 1782 he went to Edinburgh, and took his M.D. there in 1786. He visited the Continent (1786—87) in company with Sir J. E. Smith, the founder and president of the Linnæan Society. He settled in Sheffield in 1787. In 1789 he issued an anonymous circular, signed "A Friend of General Infirmarys," sending out 300 copies, urging the importance of building an Infirmary. <sup>(2)</sup> No result followed until three years later, when a public meeting was held (1792). To Dr. Younge belongs the credit of making the first suggestion of an Infirmary, afterwards so successfully accomplished by himself and others. He was a member of the Building Committee appointed in 1793. He was then living, as his father had previously done, at the corner of St. James's Row and Church Street, where Mr. Wiltshire, surgeon, resided in recent years. Later than this Mr. Arthur Jackson gives his residence as Fig Tree Lane, where the

(1) "Characteristics of some leading inhabitants of Sheffield at the close of the 18th century," by Barbara Wreaks (afterwards Mrs. Hofland), a paper by Wm. Smith, solicitor, read before the Literary and Philosophical Society, 1889, and printed for private circulation. Mrs. Hofland attaches to most of the names an appropriate quotation from Shakespeare, or some other of the poets, or sometimes a prose sentence intended to illustrate the respective idiosyncrasies of the individuals. When such lines are now appended they are taken from Mr. Smith's paper.

(2) Younge's scheme embraced an Infirmary, Lunatic Asylum, Public Dispensary, and a Humane Society for the inoculation of children free of expense.

late Mr. Haxworth afterwards lived. He was busy in his profession and in public affairs. He was for many years the leading physician in the town, and was a Church Burgess, and on the Commission of the Peace. He died suddenly of apoplexy in his garden at Sharrow Grange on November 10th, 1838, aged 84. His father, Thomas Younge, M.D., was educated at the Grammar School, took his degree at Edinburgh in 1752, practised as a physician in Sheffield, enjoyed an extensive practice, and died suddenly in 1784. Dr. Wm. Younge had the whole medical department at the Infirmary under his sole care from December, 1812, to February, 1815.

Dr. William Younge had a taste for books, and was an antiquarian to some extent; was agreeable in conversation, acceptable in all society, and disposed to promote all useful schemes. The character of his figure was slim and dapper. He died a bachelor.

He was amiable, instructive, and highly entertaining, of the gentlest manners and the strongest intellect. He was full of anecdote, and no one knew better than he how to enliven the room of a convalescent patient with a good story.

Mr. William Smith <sup>(1)</sup> testifies from his recollection of him when he was a boy that the full-length portrait which hangs in the Cutlers' Hall, and the cost of which was provided by the subscriptions of his townsmen, is an excellent likeness. Mr. Moore was the artist.

In the board room of the Infirmary is a medallion of Dr. Younge. On the back it is stated that it was modelled from life in July, 1837, and among other things it is mentioned that in fine arts, sculpture, and painting, Dr. Younge had a reputation for pure taste, and he was one of the first to perceive and encourage the genius of Chantrey. Younge was entertained at dinner in the Cutlers' Hall by his fellow townsmen. Lord Wharnccliffe presided.

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(1) *Vide* Note on page 95.

The Committee at the Infirmary, in chronicling his death in the annual report (1838—39), did so in the following terms:—"His name has its due place in the history of the origin, progress, and continuance to this day of the noble institution which he did much to found, maintain, and exalt in the esteem of the public and those of his friends especially who have been accustomed to take the most active part in the management of its affairs."

### **Samuel Cave. 1798—1799.**

He succeeded Dr. Steuart on June 1st, 1798, and retired the following year, December 23rd, 1799. No successor was immediately appointed. Drs. Wainwright and Younge acted without a colleague. It is recorded (January 23rd, 1800) that Dr. Milnes, Chesterfield, offered to perform the duties of physician in place of Dr. Cave. The offer was respectfully declined on the ground that there was no need for extra assistance. It is further mentioned (August 21st, 1820) that Dr. Cave bequeathed books to the Infirmary. As to his birth, life, and death, no further particulars can be obtained.

### **David Daniel Davis, M.D., Glasgow. 1804—1812.**

He retired in November of this last-named year. He afterwards resided in London, and attended the Duchess of Kent at the birth of the Princess, afterwards Queen, Victoria. Mr. Leader has referred to Dr. Davis at some length, (pages 28 to 34).

### **Arnold James Knight, M.D. 1815—1831.**

Arnold Knight was the son of Alexander Knight, Esq., of Six Hills Grange, Lincolnshire. He was born in 1789, graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1811, and three years later settled in Sheffield. He was a Roman Catholic, but, it is stated, with broad views. He was appointed physician to the Infirmary in 1815, and on retiring in 1831 gave as his reason for doing so, that his private practice demanded his

whole time, and rendered him incapable of performing his duties as physician to the Infirmary in such a manner as would be satisfactory to himself and useful to the institution. He was the originator of, and throughout took a most active part in the foundation (1832) of the Dispensary. In 1822 he joined in the formation of the Literary and Philosophical Society, and was its first president. In 1816 he founded the Medical Book Society. In 1819 he read a paper before the Medical and Surgical Society of Sheffield. This paper was published in pamphlet form in 1822, and is interesting as an early one dealing with the relation of occupation to disease. <sup>(1)</sup> The subject was "Grinders' Asthma." The following extract of the paper and description of the condition under which grinders then worked is taken from an old Directory, (1833):

"Dr. Knight said the 'grinders' asthma' had become so prevalent 'that out of 2,500 grinders there are not 35 who have arrived at the age of 50 years, and perhaps not double that number who have reached the age of 45. There are above 80 fork-grinders (dry grinders), exclusive of boys, and there is not a single individual amongst them 36 years old!' Until the beginning of the last century grinding was not a distinct business, but was performed by the cutlers, who finished the goods. The grinders' asthma was then unknown, and it did not become very prevalent until the erection of large steam grinding wheels, in which the grinders are crowded together in low rooms, with scarcely any circulation of air to carry away the clouds of dust evolved from so many stones. In addition to this evil, the steam engine, unlike the stream which formerly supplied the grinders' wheel, allows him no season of relaxation for the recovery of his health, for he now works ten or twelve hours a day on an average, whilst formerly, for several months in each summer, he could not work more than four or five hours a day owing to a scarcity

<sup>(1)</sup> He contributed an article also entitled: "On Grinders' Asthma in North of England," to the Med. and Surg. Journal, 1830.

of water. There are, however, still several of the old water grinding wheels on the various streams in the neighbourhood, but more than three-fourths of the grinders are employed in the large steam wheels in the town."

In 1828 Knight was active in the establishment of the Medical School in Surrey Street. (At the same time Overend's School of Anatomy and Medicine was in existence in Church Street.) He contributed £150 towards the building fund and laid the foundation stone. The school was opened in 1829, and in that year he delivered the opening address. Sir Arnold Knight must, therefore, be considered as (with the Overends) the founder of the Medical School in Sheffield. In 1832 he took part in founding the Mechanics' Institute, and was a vice-president.

In 1841 he was knighted by the Queen. At this time he appears to have been the most prominent public man in Sheffield, and was the leader of the Liberal party. A local paper (*Independent*, April 24th, 1841), remarking on the knighthood conferred on him, said: "The instances indeed are very rare in the ordinary walks of life of men who have done so much for the public as Sir Arnold Knight has done, and his labours have been augmented in value by the manly and consistent character which he has uniformly maintained."

In April, 1841, Sir Arnold was entertained at a complimentary dinner to celebrate the honour the Queen had conferred upon him. It was attended by many members of the profession and laymen; 110 were present. Dr. Favell and Dr. Bartolomé were among the speakers. Dr. C. Thompson was in the chair, and in a long speech detailing Sir Arnold Knight's career he submitted the toast of his health.

Sir Arnold Knight left Sheffield in 1843, and settled in Liverpool. Later on he removed to Little Malvern, and there died on January 12th, 1871. For a long time he occupied the house, now St. Marie's Presbytery, at the corner

of Norfolk Row. During the latter part of his residence in Sheffield he had a house in the middle part of the Mount, close to where Montgomery lived, but he conducted his practice in Church Street. He married Harriett Isabella, the daughter of Thomas Smith, Dunston Hall, Chesterfield, and had six children.

**George Cranstoun Brown, M.D. 1819—1832.**

“On the afternoon of Sunday, 15th April, 1832, in the 38th year of his age, George Cranstoun Brown, M.D., the only son of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Brown, Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Letters in the University of Edinburgh. The Doctor settled in Sheffield in 1819, and was elected in that year physician to the Sheffield General Infirmary, the duties of which office he endeavoured conscientiously to discharge with the greatest tenderness and humane attention to the poor until within five weeks of his death. Those private patients, who best know his worth, will truly regret the loss of the kind friend and able physician.” The foregoing is taken from the Notices of Deaths in the *Yorkshire and Derbyshire Advertiser*, April 21, 1832. Dr. Brown was buried in St. George's Churchyard. He resided at 16, Norfolk Street. The date of his election as physician to the Infirmary was April 15th, 1819.

**Corden Thompson, M.D. 1831—1866.**

Dr. Thompson was born at Eastwood, in Nottinghamshire, in 1793, of which place his father was Vicar. He was apprenticed to the house surgeon at the Nottingham Hospital, and on the expiration of his term proceeded to Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1820. He afterwards visited Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and spent four years at these and other schools. Then he settled in Sheffield, and in 1827 became attached to the School of Anatomy and Medicine which Wilson Overend had founded, and in which he lectured on medicine and physiology. On August 24th, 1831, on the retirement of Dr.

Knight (afterwards Sir Arnold Knight) he was elected physician to the Infirmary. There were two other candidates, Drs. G. Calvert Holland and Charles F. Favell. At the meeting for election Holland's name was withdrawn in favour of Thompson. The voting was recorded as follows:—Thompson, 207; Favell, 83. It is interesting to note that each of the unsuccessful candidates subsequently became physician to the Infirmary. Thompson was fond of writing to the papers of the day, sometimes under his own name, but frequently with a *nom de plume*. He wrote a series of long letters to the Press in 1832 on the house surgeon (Dr. Ernest) and his treatment of the patients at the Infirmary; on the ventilation at the Infirmary; and on the establishment of a Dispensary. It was desired to connect a Dispensary with the Infirmary, and it was greatly due to Thompson's influence that the proposal was defeated at a special meeting of governors (January 18th, 1832). He had a most extensive and lucrative practice, which he continued up to within a few weeks of his death. He retired from office at the Infirmary, becoming honorary physician, in 1866, but lived until April 16th, 1876, when he died aged 83. He was a collector of paintings, and left a large and valuable collection. The largest rooms of his residence were fitted up as picture galleries. His application as physician to the Infirmary in 1831 was dated from Norfolk Street, probably the same house at the corner of Norfolk Street and New Church Street, in which he resided until his death. When the British Medical Association (then the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association) met in Sheffield in 1845 he was selected as president. It is stated that the day before the meeting he declined to serve, and alleged as a reason that he was not in agreement with his medical brethren in the politics which were agitating the profession at that time. Dr. Charles F. Favell was therefore elected president. Besides the letters to the Press Thompson published—

Opening Address at Overend's School of Medicine in 1828 and in 1835.

A Letter to the Public on the Necessity of Anatomical Pursuits, 1830.

An Essay on the Phrenology of the Hindoos and Negroes. By J. Montgomery, Esq. Together with Strictures thereon, by Corden Thompson, M.D.

Considerations on Hydrophobia.

He made also attempts at poetry. The following, published under the name of "Philophos," is known to be his :—

EPIGRAM.

God said of old, "Let there be light,"  
And straight a light arose :  
In Sheffield, say the gods, "Be night,"  
And dark as pitch it grows.

**George Calvert Holland. 1832—1843.**

Calvert Holland was the son of Robert Holland, a saw maker, and who afterwards kept the Blue Boar, Spring Street. At an early age he was apprenticed to his uncle, whose shop was near the site of the Vestry Hall now in West Bar, and there the youth could be seen making wigs. From this beginning his progress upwards is remarkable. He was endowed with indomitable perseverance. He laid in a good stock of knowledge. After reading translations he went on to read Virgil and Petrarch in their native tongue. The acquirement of knowledge was an absorbing passion with him. A relation, a surgeon, interested himself in the youth, and he was sent to Edinburgh to pursue his studies, where he spent four years—a longer period than was necessary then for the M.D. degree, which he obtained. He subsequently visited Paris, and took out a series of lectures at the Hospitals there. He also obtained the degree of Bachelor of Letters from the University of Paris. After this he commenced practice in Manchester, but returned to Sheffield.

In the course of a few years he was so successful that his practice brought him in £1,400 a year. He was a candidate for the post of physician to the Infirmary in 1831, but he retired in favour of Dr. Corden Thompson. On the death of Dr. G. C. Brown he was elected physician on May 28th, 1832. His opponent at that time was Dr. Henry Paul Harwood. On these occasions Holland published his testimonials, British and foreign, in the local papers, together with Press notices of his publications. Among the names of those giving him testimonials were Laennec, the inventor of the stethoscope, Orfila, Syme, and many others equally well known. Holland was a very prolific writer on all subjects. I have seen a list of 37 books <sup>(1)</sup> and pamphlets he published, and it was incomplete. He was one of the early writers on diseases connected with occupations in Sheffield, and notably on diseases of the lungs from mechanical causes, dealing especially with grinders' phthisis. Of his later works "The Philosophy of Animated Nature" is considered the best. He took an active interest in the Literary and Philosophical Society and the Mechanics' Institute, and in many ways was a busy worker in the affairs of the town. After retiring from the Infirmary he had disastrous reverses of fortune, the result of speculation. He had retired from practice, and was living at Wadsley Hall when the crash came. He withdrew to Worksop, then went to London, and, mortified with ill success there, returned to Sheffield in 1851, but with the reverse of the good fortune which had attended his early days. He died on March 7th, 1865, aged 64.

### **Charles Fox Favell. 1838—1846.**

Dr. C. F. Favell was the son of John Favell (page 112), one of the early surgeons to the Infirmary. He was a pupil for four years at the Infirmary, and afterwards pursued his

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(1) Mr. Freemantle's collection.

medical studies at Edinburgh and Trinity College, Dublin. He obtained his degree (M.D.) at Edinburgh. Returning to Sheffield he commenced practice in association with his father. In 1830 he decided to give up general practice, which he accordingly relinquished in favour of his brother Mr. W. Favell (father of Mr. W. F. Favell), and in 1831 was a candidate for the post of physician to the Infirmary, vacant by the resignation of Dr. (afterwards Sir Arnold) Knight. He was then defeated by Dr. Corden Thompson, but in 1838 he was appointed in the place of Dr. W. Younge. Dr. Favell was interested in the establishment of the Medical School in Surrey Street, and when that institution was opened by Sir Arnold Knight in 1829 he was the Honorary Secretary. He was also an active member of the Medical Society, and contributed several papers to the Transactions which were published at that time. He was President of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association (now the British Medical Association) when it visited Sheffield in 1845. The circumstances which led to his appointment to this office have been referred to under the notice of Dr. Corden Thompson. From the commencement of his public career Dr. Favell was the active promoter of benevolent, educational, and professional objects. He was a very zealous churchman. He died, apparently from hæmorrhage from the lungs, at Worthing, where he had been staying for a month, on September 10, 1846, aged 42. He resided in Fargate, then in Norfolk Street, later in Howard Street. His son, the late Rev. Henry Arnold Favell, M.A., Vicar of St. Mark's, was the second Arch-deacon of Sheffield.

The following letter of condolence was addressed to Mrs. Favell by Montgomery,<sup>(1)</sup> who was at that time Chairman of the Weekly Board of the Infirmary:—

Sept. 23, 1846.

“ Dear Mrs. Favell,

“ I am charged by the Weekly Board of Governors held at the Sheffield Infirmary on Friday last, to express their sincere sorrow, and deep sympathy with you, on the bereavement suffered by his family and yourself in particular, but shared also by all who knew his worth, in the removal of your beloved, esteemed, and honoured partner in life from the scene of his beneficent labours and domestic enjoyments here, to that ‘rest which remaineth for the people of God,’ as we humbly yet fervently believe the late transition, so dark to us, but to him so glorious, must have been.

“ He was truly one of ‘the excellent of the earth,’ and now, as one of the excellent in heaven, beyond the peril of falling from that high and holy estate, it becomes us, the survivors, to pray, and to hope, that, through the trials and temptations which continually beset pilgrims and sojourners below, we may be so preserved by Divine Grace as to be ever prepared (as we know he was), for reception into the ‘House not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.’

“ Thither may you and the precious ones whom he has left behind (belonging equally to you both) follow him quietly and happily, as Christiana (so John Bunyan tells us) followed her husband and forerunner to ‘the Celestial City;’ and may you, at every step, be accompanied by that invincible champion (‘Great Heart’) whom ‘the Interpreter’ gave her and her little convoy for a guide and a guardian to their journey’s end; fighting all the battles for them, and delivering them through all the dangers of the war.

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(<sup>1</sup>) Holland’s Life of James Montgomery, Vol. vi. p. 315.

“Forgive me if personal feeling and affectionate regard for the memory of the deceased, whom I had watched from his childhood, matured for eminent usefulness, have led me into warmer and less formal language on this occasion than becomes an official communication. But I yielded to the impulse of a grateful heart rather than consulted a calculating head. Be this as it may, with an honest hand at least, I subscribe myself,

“Truly and respectfully your friend and servant,

“J. MONTGOMERY.

“Mrs. (Dr.) Favell, Sheffield.”

### **Ferguson Branson. 1843—1856.**

Dr. Branson's father, Mr. John Branson, had a large and influential practice in and around Doncaster. As a consultant he enjoyed considerable reputation. In 1835, Dr. Branson, senior, entertained the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria (now Queen Victoria) at lunch, at the request of Lord Fitzwilliam, at his private house in Doncaster. Ferguson Branson was born in 1809, and was educated at Winchester; afterwards he went to Caius College, Cambridge, took his M.B. degree in 1834, and M.D. in 1840. He was elected Physician to the Infirmary in 1843, but retired in 1853, and left Sheffield the same year to live in Baslow. Here he spent the remainder of his days, and passed away in August, 1895, full of years (aged 86), and regretted by all who knew him. He was buried at Baslow. During his residence in Sheffield he was an active member of the community, energetic at the Infirmary, an active member of the Medical Society, and a supporter of the School of Art. He was a painter of no mean order, and an ardent fisherman. He left no family, but his widow survives at the date of this notice.

**Charles Elam, M.D.—1856—1868.**

Elam was born at Birstall, near Leeds, in May, 1824. His father was a Wesleyan Minister. Charles Elam was educated at Wesley College, where his father was for some years one of the Masters. His medical education was obtained at the Leeds School of Medicine. He was an exceptionally distinguished student, and obtained remarkable results in the examinations which he passed for the M.B. of the University of London in 1846. He entered for honours in Physiology and comparative Anatomy, in Surgery, in Medicine, and in Midwifery. In the last-named subject his is the only name mentioned in the honours list. In all the others he came out first, securing a scholarship, the gold medal in Physiology, comparative Anatomy, and in Surgery, and the gold medal in Midwifery. Botany was the only subject in which he did not enter for honours. He became House Surgeon at the Leeds Infirmary, and returned to Sheffield in 1848. In 1849 he was elected Physician to the Cholera Hospital, and in 1854 to the Dispensary. He resigned this latter post on election as Physician to the Infirmary in 1856. He lectured on Physiology and then on Medicine at the Medical School. He acquired a large practice in Sheffield. He retired from the Infirmary in 1868, and removed to London to practice as a consultant in the metropolis, and for more leisure to pursue his studies, and literary work, on which he had set his heart. He became Physician to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic in Queen's Square. This he held only two or three years. It was thought that the rumour which preceded him that he was going to London to retire from professional work somewhat militated against his success in practice in the metropolis. He was a busy writer—published eleven volumes in book form, besides contributing largely to the daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals. His most important works are:—“A Physician's Problems,” “On Cerebria and other Diseases of the Brain,” “Winds of

Doctrine, or Automatism and Evolution," and "The Gospel of Evolution." He died at his residence in Harley Street, London, on July 9th, 1889. In Sheffield he resided in Surrey Street, in the house at the corner of Tudor Street, opposite to the Free Library. In Sheffield he had taken considerable interest in the Literary and Philosophical Society, as well as in the Medical Society.

**William Frank Smith, M.B. Lond. 1868—1876.**

Frank Smith was born at Nottingham in 1836, and was educated at Broomsgrove. After deciding to enter the medical profession he spent some time with the late Mr. Ewer, of Long Sutton, Lincolnshire. Under his guidance Frank Smith learnt practical medicine, but he passed much of his time in a well-stocked library, which contained, besides the medical classics, Hunter's, Cooper's, and Abercrombie's works; also German and Italian poetry. He afterwards entered as a student at Guy's. His favourite subject was chemistry. He studied practical obstetrics at the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, in 1862, and in 1864 he spent the summer at Edinburgh attending lectures and working in the wards of the Infirmary. In the autumn of the same year (1864) he took the M.B. degree of the London University. Shortly after this he was a successful candidate for the post of physician to the Public Hospital and Dispensary, and consequently took a house in Sheffield, and soon afterwards married. He first resided in Glossop Road, but for the greater part of the time he lived in Sheffield he occupied the house in Norfolk Street at the corner of Surrey Street, now Messrs. Hibbert Brothers' Art Depot. This had been for years a well-known medical residence. It was here that Mr. Thomas Waterhouse had lived. He was succeeded by Mr. Henry Thomas, who was followed by Mr. Chesman, the immediate predecessor in residence of Dr. Frank Smith.

Frank Smith soon became connected with the Medical School. He delivered the address opening the winter session on October 2nd, 1865, entitled "An Essay on Medicine Past and Present." In 1868, on the retirement of Dr. Elam, Frank Smith was elected physician to the Infirmary. He was much taken up with scientific and chemical subjects, but acquired a good practice. He made several contributions to medical and scientific periodicals, and published a volume of poems, the second edition of which was edited, with a biographical memoir of the author, by Dr. P. H. Pye-Smith, now senior physician to Guy's Hospital. His professional prospects were clouded by insidious signs of Bright's disease, and he developed a pernicious habit of taking sedatives to procure sleep. In the autumn of 1875 a sudden attack of hæmorrhage in the retina of one eye, for which he consulted the writer, led to the recognition of the serious progress his disease had made. He resigned his office at the Infirmary, left Sheffield, and retired to Devonshire, and there, at Torquay, he died on January 16th, 1877.

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## Surgeons to the Infirmary.

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### Hugh M. Cheney. 1797—1812.

Dr. Cheney was born at Bakewell in 1744, and was the son of Hugh Cheney, surgeon, of that place, who died in 1756. He was apprenticed to Mr. Hawksley, of Change Alley, Sheffield. He was one of the first surgeons of the Infirmary, and the senior of them. He lived in Snig Hill (1774), then for many years in the Churchyard, then in Norfolk Street (Cheney Square), and in 1807 removed to Portobello, where he spent the remainder of his life. It was only in the latter part of his life that he obtained his degree. For the last 22 years he was blind, and his failure of sight was the cause of his retirement from the Infirmary in 1812.

He died on April 15th, 1830. It was said of him that as a friend he was never behind his professions, but would go to the utmost of his ability to serve. He was generally esteemed and was a pleasant companion. His only child, Miss Cheney, married Mr. Richard Bailey.

**William Staniforth, (1) sen. 1797—1820.**

Staniforth was the son of Samuel Staniforth, a linen draper in Castle Street, and who was also a Town Trustee. In this street William Staniforth was born, and lived there all his life long. He had the best practice in the town for 50 or 60 years; was considered the best operative surgeon and oculist. "Staniforth's eye ointment" was very celebrated. He had a collection of coins of considerable value, the only one in Sheffield. He had a very fair library, including a few books and pamphlets of great rarity. He had a few paintings and articles of *virtu*, and his collection of engravings was extensive. "He had a very nice wife, who was originally a Quaker." The family belonged to the Presbyterian congregation. Staniforth was elected one of the first three surgeons at the opening of the Infirmary, 1797. He retired in 1819, and died on August 21st, 1833, aged 83.

He was on the Building Committee for the Infirmary, and contributed £10 10s. to the original building fund. Chantrey was a great friend of his, and this artist is said to have executed an excellent likeness of his father (Samuel Staniforth).

The first inoculation for the cow pox in Sheffield was performed by Mr. Staniforth, the patient being the son of the Rev. Benjamin Naylor, minister of the Upper Chapel, and who resided in Red Hill, at the corner of Broad Lane. The first also to be inoculated in the immediate

(1) It is interesting to note that the three first surgeons including Wm. Staniforth, sen., had each been apprenticed to Mr. Hawksley, of Change Alley. Several of the succeeding surgeons had been apprentices of Mr. Wm. Staniforth, sen., viz., Wm. Staniforth, jun., T. Waterhouse, S. Gregory.

vicinity of Sheffield was Offley Shore, Esq., of Meersbrook. Mr. Staniforth was again the operator. In the former of these instances the vaccine was obtained, enclosed in a quill, direct from Jenner.

### Charles Hawksley Webb. 1797—1820.

Webb was one of the first surgeons elected to the Infirmary. He had been apprenticed to his uncle, Mr. Hawksley, in Change Alley. He resided in Norfolk Street, but about 1813 he removed to 3, Church Street, to a house on a part of the site which is now occupied by the Sheffield and Rotherham Bank. About 1818 he removed again to Market Street, but he was not there long, for he died at Broomhall Mill, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. The following notice appeared in the *Sheffield Mercury*, May 13, 1820:—

“On Friday night, the 5th inst., at Broomhall Mill, where he had taken lodgings for retirement and the benefit of country air, Mr. Charles Hawksley Webb, in the 62nd year of his age, more than forty of which he had spent in his professional practice of surgeon-apothecary, in a very extensive circle of the respectable inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood; and for more than the last twenty years of his life, until obliged by indisposition to abate in his attendance, a very constant and successful practitioner as one of the first surgeons to our invaluable institution, the Sheffield General Infirmary. It is needless to add that the friends of this institution will feel grateful for his long and able services, and regret the loss of one of its original friends.”

He was a dapper little man, fond of dress, and rode a good horse.

**William Staniforth, Junior. 1812—1835.**

W. Staniforth was the son of Wm. Staniforth, sen., one of the first surgeons to the Infirmary. On Dr. Cheney's retirement he was elected surgeon in 1812. The first vacancy was therefore filled by the appointment of the son of one of the other surgeons. Father and son remained colleagues until the resignation of the former in 1819. W. Staniforth, junior, died on June 28th, 1835, aged 46.

**John Favell. 1819—1832.**

In 1797, the year in which the Infirmary was opened, Mr. Favell was married, and engaged in practice in Sheffield. He then lived at 27, Paradise Square, but he had been resident in Sheffield since 1790. He was appointed surgeon to the Infirmary in 1819, on the resignation of William Staniforth, senior. He resigned this post in 1832, and soon afterwards went to live at Ackworth, where he died in 1840, aged 73.

He was the father of Dr. Charles F. Favell, afterwards physician to the Infirmary, and grandfather of Mr. W. F. Favell, recently deceased, and for so many years surgeon to the Infirmary. His son William (father of W. F. Favell and Richard Favell) who was born in 1797, succeeded to his practice, and died at Leavygreave in 1871, aged 74.

Mrs. Hofland appends these words to Mr. John Favell's name:—"A fellow of infinite humour, of most excellent fancy; how often has he set the table in a roar! How much oftener has he blest with his kindness, and relieved by his skill, the children of sorrow and affliction!"

**Thomas Waterhouse. 1820—1830.**

Thomas Waterhouse was born in 1793; was educated at the Grammar School at the time when the Rev. Charles Chadwick was head master. He was apprenticed to Mr. Staniforth, senr. He subsequently went to London,

but commenced practice in Sheffield in 1816. The same year he joined the Medical Book Club, which had been established by Sir Arnold Knight, and afterwards he became secretary, treasurer, and later, president of it. In 1819 he became parish surgeon, and he is said to be the first to have introduced *post-mortem* examinations at the Workhouse. He was also one of the promoters of the Medical and Surgical Society, and read several papers before it. Dr. Knight observed of these papers that they possessed considerable merit. This society was in active work in 1819, because Sir Arnold Knight read a paper before it which was published in pamphlet form, as is mentioned when noticing the life of Dr. Knight. Waterhouse was a candidate for the post of surgeon to the Infirmary in 1819 when Mr. John Favell was elected. A vacancy occurred in 1820 by the retirement of Dr. Webb, and Mr. Waterhouse was then elected <sup>(1)</sup> in his place. His opponents were Mr. George Flower and Dr. James Ray, who retired before the election. Waterhouse participated in the foundation of the Literary and Philosophical Society, and was one of the first two secretaries, and when his increasing engagements compelled him to resign he was elected vice-president. A fall from his horse, as he at first thought, was the means of occasioning an aneurism in the right femoral artery, but later a similar condition showed itself in the left femoral artery, and he ultimately sank under an aneurism of the arch of the aorta, and died on April 8th, 1830. Both of the femoral arteries were operated upon by his friend, Mr. Hodgson, of Birmingham. It thus appears that a life of considerable promise was cut short at the early age of 36. Waterhouse took considerable interest in the establishment of the Medical School in Surrey Street. He contributed £110 to the building fund, and presented also to the school his excellent collection of specimens of morbid anatomy as well as books, figures, &c.

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(1) He resigned Feb. 12, 1830.

A pupil of Waterhouse's was the late Sir James Ridsen Bennett, president of the Royal College of Physicians, and almost Waterhouse's last words were spoken to this favourite pupil, who had called to take leave of him on his setting out for London. "I wish you prosperity, James," he said, "in the most useful of all professions. Act from principle, with honour, and integrity, and above all seek the favour and blessing of God, and you will assuredly do well." The success, and the honour attendant upon it, of the pupil would have gratified the master. A good deal of the above is taken from the *Independent* of the time, and the notice, I have some reason to think, was prepared by Waterhouse's widow.

Waterhouse resided at 79, Norfolk Street, now occupied by Hibbert Brothers Art Dépôt. The next occupant of the house to Waterhouse was Mr. Henry Thomas, and his successors in order were Mr. Chesman, Dr. Frank Smith, and Dr. W. R. Thomas.

A bust of Waterhouse is at the Medical School.

### **Wilson Overend, F.R.C.S. (Hon.) 1830—1853.**

Wilson Overend was the eldest surviving son of Hall Overend. An elder brother, John Overend, also a medical man, died at an early age. The younger brother, William Overend, was the eminent Q.C. who presided over the inquiry into the trade outrages in Sheffield, and whose widow was the founder of the Overend Convalescent Fund, and in other ways the generous benefactress of the Infirmary.

Wilson Overend was born in May, 1806, and was educated at the Grammar School. His father gave him a very complete medical training.<sup>(1)</sup> He attended Guy's and St. Thomas's, and afterwards went to Edinburgh.<sup>(2)</sup> He commenced practice

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<sup>(1)</sup> At the time the Fellowship was instituted, the Surgeons to many Hospitals, who were already Members of the College of Surgeons, were elected Fellows (1843). In Sheffield at least four were made Honorary Fellows in this early election, viz.: Wilson Overend, Henry Jackson, Henry Thomas and Samuel Gregory.

<sup>(2)</sup> He became L.S.A., 1826.

in Sheffield, and must have at once interested himself in medical education in the town. In the same year (1828) a prospectus of the School of Anatomy and Medicine was issued. The announcement was signed by Overend, and the lecturers besides himself in Anatomy and Surgery, were Dr. Corden Thompson on Medicine and Physiology, Mr. Farewell Wright on *Materia Medica*, and Mr. Edward Barker on Chemistry. Corden Thompson delivered the opening address at the school in October, 1828. The lectures were given in Hall Overend's Museum in Church Street (now Brown's boot shop). It is curious to note that this first medical school is in close proximity to the present medical school in Leopold Street, and the glass domed roof by which the museum was lighted is visible from the Leopold Street School. Hall Overend, the father, was a collector of natural history specimens, and there is reason to think, which my conversations with the late Dr. Joseph Law confirms, that lectures on anatomy were delivered in this museum earlier than the year I have given, and that he (Law) attended the same. Overend's medical school was subsequently removed to the corner of Eyre Street and Charles Street, where in 1835 it was burnt down by an infuriated mob, who believed that "resurrected bodies" were taken there. It was notorious that the father, Hall Overend, had obtained subjects for his students at great personal risk from the law and populace. I had it from the late Mr. Thomas Fentem, of Eyam, that he accompanied Hall Overend on resurrection expeditions. Fentem was a pupil of Overend's at the same time that Wilson Overend was, and he was a pupil also at the Infirmary in 1830 (and before). Hall Overend's natural history museum was afterwards presented to the Literary and Philosophical Society, and subsequently to the Weston Park Public Museum.

Wilson Overend was a successful practitioner. At the early age of 24 he became surgeon to the Infirmary (1830).

He enjoyed considerable repute, and was looked upon as one of the most accomplished and expert surgeons in the provinces. Personally he was said to be a jovial man of most kindly disposition, very sanguine, and impulsive, ready to befriend and champion almost anyone who enlisted his sympathies.

Wilson Overend took an active part in public affairs. He was for 23 years a very active magistrate for the West Riding, and Derbyshire, and was Deputy Lieutenant for both counties. He wrote to Lord Palmerston in 1854 (June 9) an important letter detailing the case of Elisha Parker, a patient in the Infirmary, who was in a dangerous plight in consequence of two gunshot wounds received on the night of June 4th, his object being to induce the Government to offer a large reward for the detection of the would-be assassin, and the letter contained significant passages as interpreted by the admissions which were subsequently made before the Trades Union Outrages Commission thirteen years later.

He died after a very brief illness on April 22, 1865, aged 59. He was attended by Dr. Corden Thompson and Mr. Henry Jackson. He left two daughters.

It may be mentioned that Wilson Overend died at the same age as his father had done, viz., 59 (May, 1831). Hall Overend's brother was the founder of the great banking house in London, and on the death of their uncle's widow the sons acquired their money.

### **Henry Jackson, F.R.C.S. (Hon.) <sup>(1)</sup>1832—1866.**

Mr. Jackson was born in November, 1806, and was the son of an eminent surgeon of the same name, who lived in the same house in St. James' Row in which the subject of

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(1) He became L.S.A., 1830.

our present notice resided and died. <sup>(1)</sup> He was closely connected with the Overends—father and son—Wilson Overend, and he married sisters. He took an active interest in the Medical School established by them in Sheffield, and participated in the zoological enthusiasm of the father and emulated the son in his success in practice. He was the neighbour and friend of Dr. William Younge (*vide* p. 95), who was for some years also his colleague at the Infirmary. Mr. Jackson found time for a large amount of miscellaneous reading, and besides keeping up with current literature took special interest in bibliography, biography, and general archæology, and especially in the names and writings of authors connected with his native town or its vicinity, and of these he had an extensive collection. He was president of the Literary and Philosophical Society in 1858. He enjoyed to a great degree the esteem and regard of his professional brethren, and was for several years a recognised leader. He was president of the Medical School at the time of his decease. Popliteal aneurism was the cause of his death. He suffered severely before he would acquaint his friends and relinquish work. He visited the Infirmary on June 22nd, 1866, and returned home exhausted. He was attended by Dr. Bartolomé, Mr. J. Barber, and Mr. W. F. Favell. He was seen also by his old friend, Mr. William Hey, of Leeds. Amputation of the leg was performed by Mr. W. F. Favell, but he expired on June 24th, 1866. His age was not quite 60. His eldest son, Dr. Henry Jackson, is the well-known Cambridge lecturer on Greek philosophy; the second, Arthur, became surgeon to the Infirmary (*vide* p. 83). There were two other sons (Percy and Bernard). Mrs. Jackson, the widow, still survives, at an advanced age at the time of writing this notice.

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(1) Mr. Jackson attended the practice of the Infirmary, and in September, 1825, he was announced as dresser to Mr. W. Staniforth, junior.

**Henry Thomas, F.R.C.S., Eng. (Hon.). 1835—1848.**

Mr. Thomas was born in 1809. He was the third son of Louis Thomas, a merchant, whose place of business in George Street was on the site now occupied by the Sheffield Banking Company. He was educated at a private school at Wakefield, and apprenticed to his brother-in-law, Thomas Waterhouse. With him he remained four or five years. Then he studied in London and Paris. He took his M.R.C.S., and L.S.A. in 1831. At the age of 22 or 23 he started practice in Sheffield, succeeding Waterhouse, and residing in the house at the corner of Norfolk Street and Surrey Street that Waterhouse had occupied. For a number of years he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, but his professional career was cut short by a severe illness, from which he only recovered with diminished powers and enfeebled health. He had been elected surgeon to the Infirmary on July 30th, 1835, on the retirement of Mr. W. Staniforth, junior—there were five candidates—but in 1848, as a consequence of this illness he retired and was placed on the consulting staff. Thus at an early age he was compelled to relinquish his private practice and Infirmary appointment. He was elected F.R.C.S. in 1843. He was one of the founders of the Sheffield Scripture Readers' Society, and took particular interest in this and kindred societies. His death, on August 16th, 1882, at the age of 73, resulted from an accident. He was found dead in the lavatory in the early morning with a wound in the groin, caused, it was supposed, by his razor slipping from his enfeebled grasp. He was buried at Ecclesall on August 18th. His wife was the daughter of Mr. Robert Rodgers and sister to the late Mr. Henry Rodgers and the late Mr. T. W. Rodgers. He left two daughters and two sons, of the latter, Mr. Arthur Thomas, a prominent solicitor, died some years since; the younger, Mr. Harold Thomas, barrister, still survives.

One of Mr. Thomas' first dressers after his appointment at the Infirmary was "Jim Bennett," as he called him, and who afterwards became Sir James Ridsden Bennett, President of the Royal College of Physicians. Mr. Thomas was one of the earliest, if not the first, to use ether as an anæsthetic in Sheffield.

Ether was first publicly administered at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, U.S.A., in Oct. 17th, 1846, and in England two months later, Dec. 21st, 1846, at University College, London, so that the date of its use at the Sheffield Infirmary on Jan. 30th, 1847, testifies that the surgeons of those days were well to the front in the use of the new anæsthetic. In the *Quarterly Medical Journal*, vol. iv., p. 325, is recorded an instance of the early administration of ether in Sheffield, but the following account of its use at the Infirmary is especially interesting.

The *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent* of February 6th, 1847, under the heading of "The Use of Vapour of Ether in Surgical Operations," says:—"It is so natural for mankind to desire the extinction of pain that all feel a lively interest in any discovery by which it may be averted or mitigated. Hence it is that all readers peruse with pleasure the reports of surgical operations performed on patients under the influence of the vapour of ether, of which so many have been published within the last few weeks. On Saturday last three operations were performed at the Sheffield Infirmary by Mr. Thomas, one of the surgeons of that establishment, in the presence of the medical staff and of a large number of the professional gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood. The vapour was inhaled by means of a very simple and beautiful apparatus manufactured by Messrs. Horne and Co., of Newgate Street. It consists of a glass bottle with stopper. With the neck of the bottle is connected a glass tube, after the manner of those in excisemen's inkstands, which passes down nearly to the bottom of the bottle. There is an orifice

in the side of the bottle, to which an elastic pipe is screwed, and at the end of the pipe a perforated piece of ivory, to enter the mouth, furnished with a sort of cap, which completely encloses the lips. By a very beautifully contrived valve the air expired is prevented from entering the bottle, and so diluting the ether, but passes off into the air of the room. The vapour is generated by pouring upon a number of small pieces of sponge, placed within the bottle, a portion of sulphuric ether. A gentle warmth from the fire, and afterwards the warmth of the hands of the person who holds the bottle, suffices to produce the vapour. To inhale the vapour for two or three minutes usually produces perfect insensibility. The first operation was upon a boy nine years old, whose thigh it was necessary to amputate, on account of an incurable disease of the knee joint. He was carried into the room, crying bitterly, and begging that his knee might *not* be taken off. Insensibility having been produced, the limb was removed in two or three seconds less than a minute. About a minute and a half more was occupied in taking up the arteries. The patient showed not the slightest degree of consciousness while the limb was being removed, but when the arteries were being taken up he awoke. Being in a sitting position he at once saw that his leg was removed, and exclaimed, 'Oh! I'm thankful! I'm thankful! I'm thankful!' He was asked if he had felt any pain, and he replied, 'None at all.' 'What! none?' 'No, not a bit.' He was carried away exulting. The patient in the next case was a muscular man, a farmer, 38 years of age. The operation necessary in this instance was of a very disagreeable and painful character. It was to remove a tumour from the upper jaw, with part of the jaw itself. This it is obvious would prevent any further inhaling of the vapour after the commencement of the operation, which occupied from twelve to fifteen minutes. The first part of the operation was to lay open the cheek, and dissect the

integuments from the jaw bone; and the next, to cut through the bone, with remarkably small saws, and bone forceps. The patient remained unconscious during the cutting part of the operation, which lasted about two minutes. He then opened his eyes, felt the sawing of the bone, and heard and understood what took place about him during the remainder of the time. But though sensible, he remained remarkably calm and immovable, evincing little perception of pain, and convincing the bystanders that his sufferings were trifling compared with what they would have been had he not been under the influence of the ether. The third case was that of a girl 16 years of age. It was the ordinary operation for the cure of harelip. She remained perfectly unconscious of pain during the operation of cutting the two sides of the lip, to cause them to unite; but when the last part of the operation was performed, which consists of passing a pin through the lip to hold the two edges together, she suddenly exclaimed, "It pricks." It is gratifying to learn that all the patients have since been going on favourably, and that there has been nothing in the influence of the ether to militate against their recovery. The effect of the ether is considered to have been successful in each case. In the first and third its success was complete. In the second its influence might have been renewed excepting for the fact that the operation was being performed upon the mouth. The effect of the ether is to depress the vital powers, resembling in this ordinary inebriation, but much more evanescent in its influence. We hope it may now be considered as certain that this mode of rendering surgical operations painless will prove an immense boon to humanity. It will remove, to a great extent, the disposition of patients to put off operations till more aggravated symptoms render them inevitable, and yet less hopeful, and form a most eventful era in the history of surgery."

**Samuel Gregory, F.R.C.S. (Hon.) <sup>(1)</sup> 1848—1858.**

Samuel Gregory was the son of a cheesemonger in the Bullstake (Haymarket). He was apprenticed for five years to Mr. Staniforth, senior. Afterwards he went to London, and attended what was not common in those days, the Moorfields Eye Hospital, and thus became imbued with interest in, and knowledge of, diseases of the eye in which he was afterwards to achieve considerable reputation. Coming back to Sheffield in about 1827 he took a small house apart from his residence, and there at set times he saw suitable patients. He named the institution the Sheffield Eye Dispensary, and he was able to relieve large numbers of people. He continued connected with this Eye Dispensary after his appointment to the Infirmary, and up indeed to the time of his death. Mr. Gillott, who had joined Gregory a few years after the Eye Dispensary had been started, continued to carry it on. The writer became associated with Mr. Gillott in 1874, and the Dispensary was finally closed in 1877, shortly after the writer's appointment as ophthalmic surgeon to the Infirmary, whither also the Dispensary patients were transferred. During the fifty years existence of the Eye Dispensary the medical men connected with it had entirely defrayed the expenses. The house where it was carried on in Cheney Row was pulled down with others to provide the site for the new Town Hall. Mr. Gregory enjoyed for those days very considerable reputation as an oculist. The writer occupying his old residence in Eyre Street was in a peculiarly favourable position to learn on many occasions from his old patients the esteem and regard in which he was, apparently universally, held. Gregory was also one of the early teachers at the Medical School. I do not know the date of his first appointment on the staff of the Medical School, but in 1835 he described himself as Lecturer on Anatomy. It was said of him that he was such a good lecturer, especially when dealing with

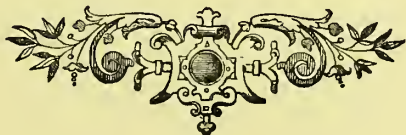
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(1) He became L.S.A., in 1826.

the bones of the head, that those who had heard him would admit that few could equal, and none excel him. Gregory was a candidate for the post of surgeon to the Infirmary in 1835 when Mr. Henry Thomas was elected, and curiously when Thomas retired in 1848 Gregory became his successor at the Infirmary. Failing health compelled him to retire from the Infirmary in 1858, and he died at Brighton on October 29th, 1858. He enjoyed in Sheffield considerable reputation in his profession, and conducted a very large practice. He resided in Eyre Street for many years. It was mentioned at the time of his death that if it could ever be said of any man that he had not a single enemy, it might be affirmed of Gregory. To his professional brethren his conduct was honourable, as were all his relations in life. He devoted his leisure to the pursuit of natural history, and was an excellent microscopist.

The information needed for the preparation of these biographical notes has been derived from very many sources, and among others I desire to record my indebtedness to R. E. Leaders' Old Sheffield, Gatty's Hunter's Hallamshire, several old Directories, the file of old Newspapers at the *Independent Offices*, *Lancet*, *Brit. Med. Journal*, *Med. Times and Gazette*, &c.; to Mrs. Arthur Jackson for the loan of Memoranda prepared by the late Mr. Arthur Jackson; to Mr. Freemantle and works in his collection; to Mr. John Hall for his volume of Dr. Corden Thompson's Newspaper Cuttings.

In some instances facts have been supplied by surviving relatives.



# A CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

## RELATING TO THE

### SHEFFIELD ROYAL INFIRMARY.

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1789.  
May 1. The Appeal of "X" [Dr. Younge] to the inhabitants of Sheffield to found a Public Infirmary.
1792.  
April 25. Meeting in the Town Hall. Resolutions to open a subscription for the purpose of founding an Infirmary.
1793.  
Sept. 4. First Stone of the Infirmary laid by Richard Swallow, Esq., as deputy for Mrs. Fell.
1795.  
June 25. The Building Committee report progress. Receipts from subscriptions, legacies, &c., £16,343. Payments, for the building, £7,812; for land, £3,433. Balance in hand, £5,096.
1797.  
Oct. 4. The Infirmary opened amid general rejoicing.
1798.  
Oct. 26. The Board decided to buy up the land tax chargeable upon the land belonging to the Infirmary agreeably to an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, and that £300 stock be forthwith purchased in the 3 per cent. Consolidated Fund for that purpose.

The Board further increased the number of beds to be occupied; fixed the salary of the House Apothecary (Dr. Robert Ernest) at £30 per annum, and thanked Mr. Marshall for presenting a bookcase, and prints of Admirals Earl Howe, Earl St. Vincent, Lord Duncan, and Lord Nelson; also of the poet Thompson and of the Angels appearing to the Shepherds. The bookcase, which was a very handsome one, originally stood in the Library and is now in the Assistant House Surgeon's room.

1799.

July. Mr. Joseph Frith, of King Street, presented a portable fire engine.

July 26. The Rev. Marmaduke Lawson, Prebendary of Ripon and Rector of Sproatley, near Hull, thanked for his sermons on behalf of the Infirmary, when the collections amounted to over £72.

Sept. 23. The Committee are thanked for their Report on the most effectual means of preserving the Infirmary from fire.

Sept. 27. The Secretary, Mr. Anthony Hufton, directed to dispose of the crop of oats, turnips, and potatoes belonging to the charity. <sup>(1)</sup>

1799.

From an address sent by the clergy visiting the Infirmary to the Weekly Board it seems that the Board meetings were in 1799 held in the Boys' Charity School.

Nov. 15. Thanks to Dr. Browne for his present of a clock with two faces.

Nov. 17. Rev. Benjamin Naylor preached for the Infirmary in the Upper Chapel. Collection, £20 7s. 3d.

Dec. 23. The Board decided not to insure the building from loss by fire.

Dr. Cave resigned the office of physician, after holding it one year.

1800.

Messrs. Thomas Law and Co., silver platers, presented a service of communion plate, consisting of a flagon, chalice, and patten.

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<sup>(1)</sup> [Note by Mr. Arthur Jackson.] Strange as it may seem, it is stranger still to know that gooseberries, currants, and vegetables were still gathered in the kitchen garden of the Infirmary as lately as 1870, and within forty years of the present time [1893] the House Surgeon was severely reprimanded by the Weekly Board for eating asparagus, which it turned out had been got from the Infirmary garden.

March 7. Such of the land as was suitable ordered to be planted with potatoes.

Subscription concerts realized £55 4s. 10d.

April 13. Rev. John Dawson preached in Nether Chapel. Collection, £17 13s. 3d.

June 23. Dr. Milnes offered to perform the duties of physician in place of Dr. Cave. The offer respectfully declined on the ground that there was no necessity for additional assistance.

Board decided that an oratorio should be performed for the benefit of the Infirmary during the summer. This resulted in a profit of £70 5s. 0d.

Dec. 26. The question of the introduction of inoculation into the practice of the Infirmary was referred to the medical staff.

1801.

Mar. 21. At the quarterly meeting the diminished state of the funds was carefully considered, and steps taken to secure an increase of subscriptions.

May. Private Concert in Norfolk Street. Proceeds, £50 5s. 3d.

July. Annual sermon by the Rev. Jas. Stovin, D.D. Collection, £70 12s. 7d.

Sept. 28. The Weekly Board were requested to take an actual survey of the land adjoining the Infirmary with a view to exchange and purchase; and to request the Duke of Norfolk to commute or exchange so much thereof as in his opinion may be equal in value to the 21a. 2r. 21p. purchased of the late Vincent Eyre, Esq., for that purpose. It was decided to ask the Duke of Norfolk to make such an exchange of land as would enable the Infirmary to acquire 29 acres of land. The matter was left with Mr. Wheat to confer with the Duke of Norfolk's agent.





"HOPE."

*Sir Francis Chantrey's Statue (1802), in niche and side of front door of Infirmary.*

Dec. 21. Mr. Wm. Fairbank appointed auditor in place of his father at a salary of £4 4s. od. per annum.

1802.

May 7. Colonel Newton and Mr. Geo. Lempriere present, on behalf of the inhabitants of Rotherham and the neighbourhood, £51 7s. od., in lieu of illuminating their houses on the Proclamation of Peace. A sum of £405 5s. 2d. was also presented from other places under the same circumstances.

1802.

June 4. Inoculation ordered to be practised at the Infirmary, extracts from the works of Jenner, Woodville, Pearson, and Aikin being attached to the resolution and published by hand bills.

Dr. Browne presented two excellent pieces of statuary, representing Faith and Hope, which were placed in niches on each side of the front door of the Infirmary. <sup>(1)</sup>

Oct. 6. Annual meeting held at 10 a.m., and an oratorio performed at St. Paul's Church afterwards.

1804.

Aug. 6. Mrs. Cooper elected matron in place of Mrs. Singleton. Three candidates.

Nov. 26. Dr. D. D. Davis <sup>(2)</sup> unanimously elected physician.

<sup>(1)</sup> In his "Memorials of Chantrey" Holland states (page 22), on the information of Mr. George Eadon, that the object which more immediately caught Chantrey's attention in Ramsey's [his master's] window were two little figures of Faith and Charity, modelled in wax by James Taylor, from which he afterwards carved the two small statues which now stand beside the door of the Sheffield Infirmary.

<sup>(2)</sup> David Daniel Davis, M.D., was a native of South Wales, born about 1778. About 1802 he was minister of a Nonconforming society at Sutton-in-Ashfield, but having taken a Glasgow medical degree, he soon gave up the ministry and settled as a physician in Sheffield. In 1813 he removed to London, taking a house in Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury. He was recommended by Dr. Denman, then a Court physician, and made a speciality of midwifery; was appointed physician to the Duke of Kent, and attended the Duchess of Kent when our Queen was born. He occupied the Chair of Midwifery in University College, London, and died in December, 1841. See ante pages, 28—34.

Dec. 24. After many letters and interviews further land was bought from the Duke of Norfolk at a cost of £1,200—eight acres, one rood, 37 perches.

1805.

Jan. 18. Death of the Rev. James Wilkinson, Vicar of Sheffield, and one of the founders of the Infirmary.

June 14. Mr. John Rawson presented anatomical preparations. He was a medical man and lived at Don House.

Oct. 9. Musical Festival for the benefit of the Infirmary yielded £306.

1806.

Jan. 31. Note from the minutes—"That the very excellent bust, which was the first impression of the model and is a most striking likeness of our late most revered Vicar and magistrate, the Rev. James Wilkinson, presented this day to the Infirmary by Dr. Browne, be placed in the most appropriate situation in the Chapel of the House, and that the text to the original and impressive sermon preached by him at the opening of this institution be inscribed on a tablet to transmit to posterity the similitude and remembrance of so truly valuable a member of the community." <sup>(1)</sup>

1806.

May 2. The Church Burgesses, who had subscribed fifty guineas a year, withdrew it, owing to the low state of their funds.

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<sup>(1)</sup> The bust thus alluded to was the first impression of Sir Francis Chantrey's first public work. The story of its execution is told in Holland's "Memorials of Chantrey," pp. 188 and 189, also 202, 204. Mr. Arthur Jackson tells how this bust, in company with one of the late Wilson Overend, for 23 years a medical officer of the institution, were found in a cellar at the Infirmary with their noses broken. From this ignominious position they were rescued by the Weekly Board in 1893, and after repairs were placed on the top of a bookcase in the old Board Room, where they now remain.



"FAITH."

*Sir Francis Chantrey's Statue (1802), in niche and side of front door of Infirmary.*



1806.

- Aug. 22. The Weekly Board drew up some more stringent rules about inoculation, as the medical men of the town complained that it was carried on too indiscriminately, and was damaging their practice.

The third minute book opens with negotiations for purchasing more land around the Infirmary from Mr. William Aldam and Mr. John Addy. The land required included the reservoir from which the Infirmary was supplied with water. <sup>(1)</sup>

1807.

- June. Dr. Browne announced at a quarterly meeting that a gentleman who wished to be unknown had presented the Infirmary with £6,337 2s. 10d. <sup>(2)</sup>
- Oct. 2. A number of medical books presented by Mr. A. J. Stuart Wortley, afterwards created first Lord Wharncliffe. <sup>(3)</sup>

1808.

- Nov. The old-fashioned apprentice was introduced into the Infirmary, and a gratuity was given to the House Surgeon, Dr. Ernest, for teaching him.

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(1) See ante-page 11.

(2) The same donor gave like sums to each of the Infirmarys at Derby and Nottingham. He was afterwards known to be the Rev. Francis Gisborne, Rector of Staveley, who died July, 1821, leaving a further benefaction to the Infirmarys at Sheffield and Derby.

(3) In the letter presenting these books, which is dated "Wortley Hall, Sept. 5th, 1807," and is addressed to "Doctor Browne, Sheffield," Mr. Stuart Wortley says:—"I take the liberty of writing to you to say that I have a few medical books which I shall be very glad to give to the Library of the Sheffield General Infirmary, if they will do me the honour to accept them. I enclose you a list of them made out by my clerk, who, not understanding Latin, has made several mistakes in their titles. Will you have the goodness to write me one line in answer, and I shall give directions that the books may be sent."

1810.—A year of difficulty and depression at the Infirmary. There were difficulties about buying Mr. John Hounsfield's land; also with Mr. Addy about the reservoir and water supply, and with the Duke of Norfolk.

April 10. Death of Dr. John Browne, the father of the Infirmary.

The difficulties of the land question and others led to the appointment this year of a Committee of Inspection and Consultation.

June 22. The Rev. Thomas Radford appointed chairman of the Weekly Board in succession to Dr. Browne.

Proposals to establish a Humane Society for restoring suspended animation, and to erect wards for lunatics were approved, but not carried out. The question of the lunatics was referred to the Medical Staff and to Mr. Hugh Parker for a legal opinion. At this time lunatics requiring care in an asylum were conveyed by coach to Manchester.

1811.

June 21. Dr. Wainwright resigned his office as physician, and was appointed honorary physician for life. <sup>(1)</sup>

The erection of a porter's lodge and stables agreed upon.

1812. Dr. Hugh Cheney resigned, and was appointed honorary surgeon for life. <sup>(2)</sup>

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<sup>(1)</sup> Dr. Wainwright died 29th May, 1819, in consequence of a fall from his horse.

<sup>(2)</sup> Dr. Cheney was a native of Bakewell. He practised as a surgeon, residing in the Old Churchyard, near the Boys' Charity School, and afterwards in Norfolk Street and at Portobello. For the last 22 years of his life he was blind, yet he was a pleasant companion and generally esteemed. He died on the 15th April, 1830, leaving an only child, a daughter, who married Mr. Richard Bailey.

1812

- Oct. 2. Mr. William Staniforth, Jun. <sup>(1)</sup> elected surgeon in Dr. Cheney's place.

1813

- April 23. Rules ordered to be printed for the first time.
- July 7. Mrs. Mary Magrave elected matron in place of Mrs. Cooper resigned. Six candidates.
- Oct. 6. First record of the appointment of a Weekly Board at the annual meeting. <sup>(2)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Concerning the family of Staniforth Mr. Hunter writes :—" I have large collections for the history of many branches of this ancient and wide-spreading Hallamshire family, but I shall content myself with saying that, when I was a boy, there was an old Mr. Samuel Staniforth, a member of the Upper Chapel congregation, who was a linen draper in Castle Street. His wife, Mary Ash of Heckmondwyke, was a near relation, first cousin, I believe, of Joseph and Timothy Priestley, the two theological brothers. He had a son named Samuel who died in 1826, and a younger son William who was a surgeon living in Castle Street, and having an extensive practice through a long life. <sup>(\*)</sup> I knew him intimately; he was the only person at Sheffield in those days who had any collection of coins, prints, rare books, and articles of antiquarian curiosity. My aunt, Sarah Girdler, was the bridesmaid and continued a very intimate friend of Mrs Staniforth, who was a pretty quakeress, Ann Cowen of Boston in Lincolnshire. She died in 1826, and Mr. Staniforth about 1830. Besides some who died infants they had three sons and two daughters who grew up. The oldest son William was a surgeon; <sup>(†)</sup> he married a Miss Lowrie, a young lady with a good fortune, and he inheriting a good fortune also from his father, the lady did not like the sober life which the family had led, and the husband escaped from much annoyance by an early death. The widow has lived much abroad, and particularly at Munich. There were children. John, the second son, an attorney at Sheffield, married a daughter of Mr. John Vickers. Samuel Herbert, the youngest, died at Paris while pursuing his medical studies in that city. The two daughters were Harriet, who died unmarried, and Anna, the wife of William Cater Smith."

<sup>(\*)</sup> William Staniforth, Senr., surgeon to the Infirmary 1797. Page 110.

<sup>(†)</sup> William Staniforth, Jun., surgeon to the Infirmary. Page 112.

<sup>(2)</sup> The first Weekly Board consisted of Charles Brookfield, Anthony Hufton, Thomas Radford, Benjamin Sale, Peter Brownell, Rowland Hodgson, Joseph Read, Robert Turner, Richard Heathfield, Thomas Sutton, Alexander Mackenzie, John Addy, John Hoult (Master Cutler), Samuel Newbould, Jacob Gehrwin, and T. A. Ward.

1813

- Nov. Tables of subscribers names ordered. The Lodge furnished.
- Dec. 10. Boxes for subscriptions placed at the Hotels—Tontine, Commercial, King's Head, and a canvass for new subscribers undertaken with much success.

1814.

- March. Exchange of land with Messrs. Shaw and Jobson, in front of Roscoe Place.
- April 25. Appointment of a House Committee of four.
- Sep. 17. Stringent resolutions about diet. Brewing commenced. Pigs kept.

1815

- Feb. 3. Election of Dr. Arnold J. Knight as physician. For the previous three years Dr. Younge had been sole physician.
- Oct. 17. Rev. T. Radford resigns the Chairmanship of Weekly Board. The Rev. Thomas Sutton, the Vicar, elected to that post.

1816.

- Dec. 20. Resolved that legacies over £19 19s. od. be invested

1817.

- Dec. 5. Bequest from the Rev. John Lambert, of Chapel-town of upwards of £4,000.

1818.

- Feb. 27. Medical Staff asked to consider how to stop the progress of fever in the town by setting apart wards for it.
- Aug. 21. East wing ordered to be set apart for fever.
- Sept. 25. Mr. Rawstone to prepare plans to carry out the fever scheme.
- Nov. 6. Difference of opinion in Committee about the practicability of making provision for fever cases. The question put off to a public meeting.

1818.

- Dec. 23. Resolutions to set apart the east wing for fever rescinded.

1819.

- April 15. Dr. G. C. Browne elected physician.  
,, 16. Resignation of Mr. William Staniforth, senior.  
Elected honorary surgeon for life.  
May 17. Election of Mr. John Favell as surgeon. <sup>(1)</sup>  
May 28. Book with list of operations ordered to be placed on the table every Board day. Dressers to be approved by the Board.

1820.

- Jan. 26. Exchange of land for a church to be built—St. Philip's.  
May 12. Death of Mr. C. H. Webb, surgeon.  
June 20. Election of Mr. Thomas Waterhouse, surgeon.  
Aug. 25. Books bequeathed by Dr. Cave.  
Dec. 22. Opening of the Medical Library to the public.  
Laws regulating the Library. <sup>(2)</sup>

1821.

- Oct. 26. After numerous meetings with Mr. W. Aldam, relative to land *re* arrangements especially with regard to a reservoir, further arrangements were made, more land was acquired, and a special agreement was entered into with regard to the making of proposed streets in Uppertorpe, 40 feet wide.  
Dec. 21. Question of widening the road at the back of the Infirmary.

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(1) William Favell, his dresser.

(2) "Mr. Snell in his 'History of the Medical Societies of Sheffield,' p. 8, quotes a notice of the regulations for the use of the Infirmary Library, dated 4th June, 1799. The opening of the Library in 1820 was for 'such of the medical gentlemen and others of the town as may choose to become subscribers to it.'"

1822.

- Aug. 16. Resolved: "That the crop of wheat on the ground lately occupied by Mr. Dunn be sold by auction, by Mr. T. N. Bardwell, and that it be published by handbills; and that it be cried on Saturday and Tuesday next by the Town Crier."

1823.

- Jan. 24. Inquest held on a fatal case of operation. Protest of the Weekly Board.
- Mar. 5. Special Meeting. Vote of Censure on Coroner Hardy. Special Application at Quarter Sessions to disallow fees for the inquest.
- April 9. Coroner condemned at Pontefract Quarter Sessions.
- May 29. Portion of Mr. Gisborne's legacy to the Infirmary given up to his nephews and nieces.
- July 18. The ward in the south-east wing be made proper for the reception of patients afflicted with diseases of the eye.
- Sept. 12. Dr. Ernest, House Surgeon, having applied for an increase of salary, it was resolved to give him the whole of the apprenticeship fees.
- Nov. 7. Small portion of Infirmary land, near Portmahon, sold to inhabitants of Upperthorpe to widen the road.

1824.

- Aug. 6. Deed about Rev. Jas. Wilkinson's £10 per annum to the Infirmary secured on  $\frac{2}{3}$ rds. of the small tithes of the Sheffield Parish, drawn by the late Mr. Hoyle, and presented to Infirmary by D. Younge. <sup>(1)</sup>

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<sup>(1)</sup> See Appendix p. 162.

1825.

- Aug. 24. Special meeting proposed of Governors to appoint New Trustees, and to consider the making of a new road from St. George's Church to Bridge-houses. Agreed to. [This scheme was not carried out, but in 1826 the present St. Philip's Road was approved. See below.]
- Sept. 9. Mr. Staniforth announced Mr. Henry Jackson as his dresser.
- Oct. 5. The Rev. F. Foxlowe made a governor for life in memory of his uncle's, the Rev. Fras. Gisborne's, generosity.

1826.

- Mar. 17. New road from Broad Lane to Penistone Road, afterwards called St. Philip's Road.
- May 24. Special meeting of Governors. The Infirmary part proprietor with York, Leeds, and Hull, in the Concert Room at York. Sheffield Infirmary to raise £1,000. <sup>(1)</sup>
- July 21. Owing to the present state of the finances it was deemed not expedient to establish a dispensary.

1827.

- April 11. A fire occurred, the origin of which could not be ascertained.
- Oct. 12. Members of the Weekly Board told off in pairs to supervise various departments.  
Margaret Howard, first nurse at the Infirmary, died 1827, aged 96.—"Sheffield Directory," 1833, p. 10.

1828.

- May 16. Resignation of Mrs. Magrave, the Matron.
- June 11. Election of Mrs. Anne Blake, Matron.
- Oct. 3. Mr. Benj. Sale elected Chairman of the Weekly Board. Mr. Dawson resigned the secretaryship.

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(1) See p. 39.

1828.

Nov. 26. Mr. Thomas Newbould elected secretary.

1829.

October. James Montgomery elected chairman of the Weekly Board.

1830.

Feb. 12. Resignation of Mr. Thomas Waterhouse, surgeon; elected hon. surgeon for life.

Mar. 24. Election of Mr. Wilson Overend, surgeon.

April 16. Death of Dr. Cheney. Condolence with Mrs. Bayley, his daughter.

May 7. Medical staff allowed to send patients to the vapour and sulphur bath lately established by Mr. Henry Longden.

July 9. The ventilation question raised. <sup>(1)</sup>

1831.

July 15. Resignation of Dr. Knight.

Aug. 12. Requisition to the Weekly Board to call a meeting of the Governors to consider the propriety of increasing the number of medical officers.

Aug. 24. Dr. Corden Thompson elected physician.

Oct. 5. Dr. Knight and Mr. Younge from the self-supporting dispensary urge the Weekly Board to establish a public dispensary in connection with the Infirmary. The matter was referred (1) to Mr. Wheat, (2) to the Staff.

Nov. 11. The Staff think it inexpedient to establish a dispensary.

The Board agree to take precautions against cholera, along with the Town Trustees, Church Burgesses, Magistrates, Surveyors of Highways, Churchwardens, and Overseers.

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<sup>(1)</sup> This subject was the cause of much difference of opinion for many years. It seems profitless to follow its details. The question turned on mechanical ventilation *versus* doors and windows.

1831.

- Nov. 25. The Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, agree to recognise the certificates of attendance upon the surgical practice in the Sheffield Infirmary and attendance at the Course of Lectures in the Sheffield School of Anatomy and Medicine on conditions specified.

1832.

- Jan. 18. Special meeting of the Governors to consider the dispensary question.
- Jan. 27. Resolved to increase the number of beds to 100.
- Mar. 9. Resignation of Mr. John Favell, surgeon.
- April 20. Death of Dr. G. C. Browne; buried in the new Churchyard of St. George.
- May 28. Dr. G. Calvert Holland elected physician.
- Sept. 2. Alteration of rules providing that the honorary medical officers should be elected every seven years.
- Sept. 10. Mr. Henry Jackson elected surgeon after a smart contest.
- Oct. 3. Matters referred to the Staff with suggestions implying censure in the past.

1833.

- Aug. 2. Legacy of £1,000 from Mr. Thos. Watson.
- Oct. 11. Memorial from the medical men of the town and neighbourhood complaining that improper persons apply for help and for vaccination.

1834.

- Aug. 22. Mrs. Spooner, of Pinstone Street, appointed leech-woman.
- Oct. 3. Dr. Thompson, Messrs. Wilson Overend and Henry Jackson propose to give clinical lectures. Their offer declined by the Board.
- Oct. 31 and Nov. 7. Lack of income considered. Resolved to reduce expenses.

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1835.

- Feb. 6. The dining room to be used for Divine service according to the rites of the Church of England.
- July 3. Death of Mr. Wm. Staniforth, surgeon, reported.
- July 30. Mr. Henry Thomas elected surgeon after a contest. Five other candidates.
- Difficulties with Mr. Addy about the reservoir which supplied the Infirmary with water, and with Mr. B. Hounsfield about a brick kiln.
- Oct. 16. Mr. Robert Rodgers built his house in Endcliffe Vale and made an exchange of land with the Infirmary.
- Oct. 30. Land given up to widen Upperthorpe Road.
- Dec. 18. Proposal to light the Infirmary with gas. Agreed to January 22, 1836.

1836.

- July 1. Leech bill for three months, £30 4s. 7d.

1837.

- Mar. 26. Sub-Committee appointed to consider how to let off portions of the land for building purposes.
- Oct. 13. Mrs. Blake, matron, resigns. Dec. 11, Miss Mary Fentem elected. A lively controversy arose on this subject, and both parties rushed into print.
- Dec. 15. The proposed Langsett and Wadsley Road to go through the Infirmary ground.

1838.

- Jan. 26. Application by the Rev. D. Rees to build a Baptist Chapel on Infirmary land granted. <sup>(1)</sup>
- April 20. Mr. Worth to lay out the intended new road in continuation of St. Philip's Road.
- July 20. Medallion of Mr. Wm. Staniforth by Edward Law, Sculptor, bought by the Board.
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(1) Portmahon Chapel.

- July 27. Resignation of Dr. Younge, who had been physician from the foundation of the Infirmary. <sup>(1)</sup>  
 Aug. 29. Dr. Charles F. Favell elected physician.  
 Sept. 5. Resolved to canvas the town for subscriptions.  
 Nov. 7. Special meeting agreed to build a fever hospital, and the Master Cutler was asked to convene a public meeting to inaugurate a subscription.

1839.

- Jan. 11. A Committee recommended the erection of a House of Recovery as a separate building projecting from the back of the Infirmary in a line with the south-east end, and presenting a corresponding side front towards the town, and that accommodation be provided for 60 patients. <sup>(2)</sup>  
 Mar. 29. Stock sold to meet a debt of £1,500.  
 April 19. Offer of Mr. Edwin Smith to present a marble bust of the late Rev. Jas. Wilkinson. <sup>(3)</sup>  
 July 12. Engraving of Dr. Younge by Moore presented. Mr. Joseph Kirk appointed collector of rents.  
 Nov. 8. Marble bust of Mr. Thomas Watson presented. Miss Mary Fentem, the matron, resigns.  
 Dec. 30. Mrs. Hannah Baker elected matron.

<sup>(1)</sup> Dr. Younge died very suddenly on the 9th November, 1838, in the garden of his niece, Mrs. Jeeves, Sharrow Grange. He was a native of Sheffield, the son of Dr. Thomas Younge, a physician in large practice there. He was born 30th January, 1762, and educated at the Grammar School under the Rev. Charles Chadwick, and afterwards at Cambridge. In the winter of 1782 he went to Edinburgh, and took his M.D. degree there in 1786. After a tour on the Continent he settled in Sheffield, and in 1787 issued the appeal signed "X," which led to the establishment of the Infirmary. Dr. Younge was physician to the Infirmary for 41 years, busy in his profession and at the same time active in public affairs. Every good work had him for a supporter. He took much interest in the Grammar School; was a Church Burgess, an early patron of Chantrey. His portrait by Moore hangs in the Cutlers' Hall.

<sup>(2)</sup> Now known as the Norfolk Wing.

<sup>(3)</sup> The bust is now in the Board Room.

1840.

- June 12. Henry Jackson alone at the Board. At other previous Boards only two or three attended.
- Aug. 28. Proposal by the Medical Staff to establish a Sea Bathing Infirmary on the West Coast, in conjunction with other Hospitals.

1841.

- April 2. History of York Concert Room and Sheffield's share therein recorded in the minutes.
- Nov. 16. Death of Dr. Ernest, who had been House Surgeon from the opening of the Infirmary. Interred at St. Philip's Church, all the staff and officials attending. <sup>(1)</sup>
- Dec. 29. Mr. Joseph Law appointed House Surgeon under new rules as to qualification, term of office, &c. <sup>(2)</sup>

1842.

- Feb. 18. Resignation of Mr. Newbould, secretary.
- Mar. 11. Decided to appoint a permanent chaplain.
- May 2. Mr. John Hardy elected secretary.
- Sept. 7. £2,500 stock sold to pay debts.

<sup>(1)</sup> Dr. Ernest was one of those who joined in the formation of a Literary and Philosophical Society in 1804, and took an active part in its affairs. Of the circumstances under which he settled in Sheffield see quotation (ante-page 21) from his "Origin of the Sheffield General Infirmary." Dr. Ernest, like most House Surgeons, had his troubles. Perchance the faults were not all on one side. We have seen a letter addressed to a member of the Medical Staff in 1837, in which Dr. Ernest says "I am desirous of knowing whether or no you and Mr. Overend have resigned your situations at the Infirmary, as it is now three weeks since we saw either of you at the Infirmary, and I am at a loss to know the cause of your long absence. . . . The men's wards are full and want thinning and regulating, as some patients have been in the House a long time, and have become ungrateful and very saucy, and do not deserve the benefits of the House. From this report you will judge of the necessity for seeing your patients."

<sup>(2)</sup> The late Dr. Law of Devonshire Street. See ante page 64.

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1843.

Feb. 3. Suspension of Parker, Shore, and Co.'s Bank, where the Infirmary Account was kept. Application made to the Sheffield and Rotherham Bank. Dr. G. C. Holland resigned.

Feb. 27. Dr. Ferguson Branson elected physician, defeating Dr. Bartolome.

Mar. 24. Mr. Wilson Overend presented specimens to the Museum.

April 7. Rev. H. D. Jones elected chaplain.

Oct. 13 Opening of the Fever Wards.

1844.

July 19. Application was made to the Rev. Dr. Sutton for the payment of £60, being six years income from £10 a year left by the Rev. James Wilkinson to the Infirmary, chargeable on the small tithes of Sheffield, which he had bought from the Duke of Norfolk. Mr. Samuel Mitchell asked to report on the matter. <sup>(1)</sup>

Aug. 16. Henry Julian Hunter elected Assistant House Surgeon, from among a large number of candidates. Resigned 10th April, 1846.

Oct. 11. Mr. Joseph Hadfield, presented a portrait of Dr. Ernest. <sup>(2)</sup>

1845.

July 16. Mr. Joseph Kirk elected secretary, *vice* Mr. Hardy.

Oct. 1. Resolved to remove the back gate and the two ways in the front, and build a new lodge fit for habitation, at the north-east corner in the Infirmary Road.

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(1) For Mr. Mitchell's Report see Appendix, page 162.

(2) Now in the Board Room.

- 1846.
- July 24. Sale of £2,000 Stock to discharge debt.  
Vacant land on the east side of St. Philip's Church to be let for building purposes at 3d. or 4d. per yard.
- Sept. 10. Death of Dr. C. F. Favell.
- Oct. 14. Dr. M. de Bartolome elected physician unopposed.
- Dec. 18. Resignation of the Rev. H. D. Jones, chaplain.
- 1847.
- Jan. 8. Election of the Rev. E. Hall, chaplain.
- Oct 15. Rev. Henry J. Graham elected chaplain, *vice* Hall resigned.
- 1848.
- Feb. 11. Appeal to the public, signed by James Montgomery, for funds. <sup>(1)</sup>
- Mar. 17. Resignation of Mr. Henry Thomas.
- April 10. Mr. S. Gregory elected Surgeon, defeating three others.
- Nov. 7. £3,000 Stock sold to pay debts.
- 1849.
- Jan. 5. Resolved that an advertisement be inserted in each of the papers to-morrow for a nurse who can read and write, or at least read writing, and who must produce good recommendations as to character and ability.
- Feb. 26. General patients to be sent into the House of Recovery.
- Mar. 25. Building leases not to be granted for more than 99 years.

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(1) The needs of the Infirmary at this period are shown by the hard necessity of selling out Stock to discharge current liabilities. In 1847, Mr. James Dixon, of Page Hall, issued an appeal. He showed that the subscriptions, which in 1802 amounted to £1,125, had fallen in 1840 to £875. In 1847 they were £1,073. In 1854 the Rev. Thomas Sale signed an appeal, pointing out that the Board had been obliged to sell out funded property to such an extent that its income from that source had fallen from £800 in 1839, to £300 when the appeal was made."

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1849.

Sept. 7. The Archbishop of York visited the Infirmary and, attended by the Board, went to St. Philip's Church, where his Grace preached for the funds. Collection £92 9s. 10d.

Oct. 15. Special Meeting—Alteration of rules—Ordered to be printed.

1850.

July 5. Mr. Lomas appointed to look after the clock.

1851.

April 4. Resolved that Mr. Kirk do prepare and lay down a map of the proposed road leading from the Uppertorpe road, opposite Oxford Road, to the Infirmary Road, with elevations of the houses contemplated to be erected on the west side thereof. <sup>(1)</sup>

Nov. 4. An oak tree planted in the grounds by Mr. Montgomery, <sup>(2)</sup> as a memorial of his long-continued patronage and unremitting service, and especially of his 22 years chairmanship of the Weekly Board.

1852.

Feb. 6. Montgomery Terrace Road to be made.

Nov. 26. Resignation of Dr. Joseph Law, house surgeon, on his marriage.

Dec. 22. Mr. W. W. Tinsley elected house surgeon.

1853.

April 1. Resignation of Mr. Wilson Overend, surgeon.

April 27. Election of Mr. Jonathan Barber, surgeon.

1854.

May 5. Death of Mr. James Montgomery, chairman of the Weekly Board.

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<sup>(1)</sup> This is now Albert Terrace Road.

<sup>(2)</sup> This oak has long since died under the influence of a smoky atmosphere.

1854.

May 19. The Rev. Thomas Sale elected chairman, and Mr. Charles Peace, vice-chairman of the Weekly Board.

Nov. 8. Public meeting held under the presidency of Earl Fitzwilliam, to augment the funds. Donations promised £648 19s. od.; increased or new subscriptions £152 11s. od.

1855.

Jan 13. The Rev. Thomas Smith, curate of Rotherham, elected chaplain *vice* the Rev. H. G. Graham, resigned.

Feb. 16. Bust of Mr. Overend presented by Mr. Hobson.

Nov. 30. Marble bust of Mr. Montgomery by William Ellis, purchased by public subscription. <sup>(1)</sup>

1856.

Jan 11. Resolved to light the Infirmary with gas.

„ 30. Election of Mr. John Hall as house surgeon, *vice* Mr. Tinsley, resigned.

Sept. 30. A Lock Hospital proposed by the medical staff.

Nov. 6. Resignation of Dr. F. Branson.

Dec. 1. Election of Dr. Charles Elam, as physician. Two other candidates.

1857.

Mar. 20. Miss Florence Nightingale elected a life governor. <sup>(2)</sup>

April 3. Increase of the medical staff proposed and carried at the Board.

May 15. Resignation of Mrs. Barker, the matron. She died 29th Jan., 1860.

June 10. Mrs. Boulton elected matron.

Sept. 18. The Board recommended the addition to the medical staff of one physician and one surgeon. This recommendation negatived October 8th.

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(1) These busts are now in the Board Room.

(2) Miss Nightingale, as granddaughter of William Shore of Tapton, comes of a Sheffield family.

1857.

- Dec. 30. Mr. G. C. B. Hart elected house surgeon, *vice*  
Mr. John Hall resigned.

1858.

- Mar. 3. Appointment of new trustees.  
Mar. 5. Mr. S. Gregory, surgeon, resigned, and was elected  
honorary surgeon for life.  
Mar. 31. Mr. W. F. Favell elected surgeon.  
Nov. 5. Further enquires about the £10 per annum left by  
Vicar Wilkinson.  
Dec. 8. Mr. H. J. Knight, elected House surgeon, *vice*  
Hart, resigned.

1859.

- May 18. Miss Jenkins elected matron, *vice* Mrs. Boulton,  
who resigned from ill health.  
Sept. 7. The Earl of Scarborough elected a vice president.

1860.

- Mar. 23. Mr. George Hounsfield elected treasurer, *vice*  
Henry Walker, deceased.  
May 4. Resignation of Mr. H. T. Askham, on being  
appointed assistant-surgeon to Dartmoor Con-  
vict Prison.  
Sept. 7. Resignation of Miss Jenkins, the matron.  
Oct. 5. Out-patients to be seen on Tuesdays, Thursdays,  
and Saturdays, instead of Tuesdays only.  
Oct. 10. Election of Mrs. Roney as matron.

1861.

- Feb. 6. Town's water to be procured for the Infirmary, but  
all rights in the old supply to be maintained.  
Sept. 2. Election of Mrs. Monro, matron, *vice* Mrs. Roney,  
resigned.

1862.

- Sept. 3. The Rev. Thos. Smith appointed a life governor.  
Dec. 19. The Foxlowe Trust of £500 for patients from  
Staveley. Mr. Geo. Hounsfield and the Rev.  
Dr. Sale, trustees.

1863.  
June 18. Hospital collections for the benefit of the town hospitals proposed by the Board of the Public Hospital and Dispensary, and declined.
- Nov. 18. Election of Mr. Marriot Hall as house surgeon, *vice* Mr. H. J. Knight, resigned.
1864.  
April 27. Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Oakholm, buys land from the Infirmary at Endcliffe; price £5,620.
- July 6. Mr. Fernandez elected house surgeon, *vice* Mr. M. Hall, resigned.
1865.  
Mar. 17. Miss Bird elected matron, *vice* Mrs. Monroe, resigned.
- Dec. 13. Election of G. A. Brown house surgeon, *vice* Fernandez, resigned.
1866.  
June 22. Resignation of Mr. Henry Jackson, who died on the 25th. On the 29th the Weekly Board passed the following vote of condolence with Mrs. Jackson and her family:—"That this Board desire to express their deep sense of the loss which this Institution, as well as the town and neighbourhood, has sustained by the death of the late Henry Jackson, Esq., who had been for upwards of 33 years one of the surgeons of the Sheffield General Infirmary. Mr. Jackson's high reputation in his profession, his high scientific attainments, and his fine sense of honour as a gentleman, and his kind and self-denying efforts for the good of his patients in general, and of this Institution in particular, secured to him the respect and esteem of those who were brought into intercourse with him. This Board desires to express to his widow and family the esteem and gratitude with which his past services are regarded, and their sincere sympathy with them under the severe bereavement which they have sustained."

1866.

June 22. Resignation of Dr. Thompson, physician since 1831.

July 18. Election of Dr. Law, physician, and Mr. S. Parker, surgeon.

1867.

Nov. 8. Hospital Sunday collections proposed by Dr. J. C. Hall agreed to. The fund to be divided according to annual expenses.

1868.

Jan. A Bust of Henry Jackson, by William Ellis, subscribed for by the medical profession, and presented to the Infirmary.

April 10. Resignation of Mr. G. A. Brown, house surgeon, on his appointment as surgeon to Tredegar Iron Works.

May 13. Election of Mr. C. J. Hardy Smith, house surgeon.

Aug. 13. Resignation of Dr. Elam, on his removal to London. Appointed Honorary physician, 2nd September.

Sept. 20. Dr. W. Frank Smith elected physician.

Nov. 13. Thirty engravings presented by Mr. Henry Graves of London, through Mark Firth, Esq. Afterwards framed and glazed by Mr. Edward Eadon.

Dec. 11. Miss Emily Bird resigned the office of matron.

1869.

Jan. 22. Miss D. Haddock elected Matron.

Sept. 29. His Grace the Duke of Norfolk accepts the office of President, and contributes a donation of £1,000. <sup>(1)</sup>

———— Alteration of the wards in the New Wing. Urgent need for more accommodation.

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<sup>(1)</sup> From its foundation the Infirmary has always had a Duke of Norfolk as its President.

1869.

- Dec. 3. Resolved: "It is advisable to erect a separate building for the isolation of contagious diseases and offensive surgical cases."

House surgeon's salary increased to £140 a year (afterwards reduced).

Favourable report, in great measure due to the collections, which amounted to £662. Instead of building new wing, decided to alter the wing built 30 years ago.

1870.

Expenditure above income, because of expenditure of £500 altering and improving the wards in new wing.

- Feb. 11. Instruments and books having been frequently borrowed from the Infirmary, and not returned, it is earnestly requested that persons having such instruments and books in their possession will cause them to be forthwith returned to the House Surgeon.

- Mar. 18. Mr. Wm. Lockwood appointed treasurer, *vice* George Hounsfield, deceased.

- April 26. Special General Meeting resolved to proceed with building of a separate wing according to plans of Mr. Henry Currey, of London.

1871.

- July 13. Report on new regulations for the nurses and their duties.

- Aug. 18. Resignation of Miss Haddock, matron. Mrs. Sophie Lovell appointed Sept. 22.

1872.

- Feb. Proposals for the establishment of a Hospital Saturday collection considered.

1872.

April 26. Resolved to appoint an under-matron to assist the matron. Miss Eliza Lazarus appointed. The arrangement did not work well, and a house-keeper was appointed in November.

Nov. 1. Separate wing on the south-west opened.

1873.

Feb. 28. Mr. Wm. Wild appointed treasurer, in place of the late William Lockwood, Esq.

Sept. 20. Death of the Rev. Dr. Sale, chairman of the Weekly Board. Special resolution of condolence with the family.

1874.

Feb. 13. Mr. George Henry Day elected assistant secretary.

March 6. Alterations of rules 3 and 4, and Messrs. A. Brooksbank, John Hobson, M. J. Ellison, D. K. Doncaster, and J. W. Dixon, Jun., appointed trustees of the personal property of the Infirmary.

1875.

Jan. 29. Resignation of Mrs. Lovell, the matron, accepted with regret.

Feb. 5 and May 21. Rules and regulations as amended since 1863 collated and agreed to be printed.

Mar. 12. Miss Annie Spencer, of Torquay, elected matron.

June 18. Cheque received from Alderman Beal for £11 15s., in lieu of wasting the like sum on an aldermanic gown.

Nov. 26. Resignation of Dr. W. Frank Smith.

1876.

Feb. 9. Dr. H. F. Banham elected physician.

Mar. 24. The grass land at the back of the Infirmary no longer to be let to yearly tenants.

1876.

Sept. 29. Rope walk along the side of Albert Terrace Road let on a monthly tenancy.

Resolutions agreeing to the establishment of Hospital Saturday, in conjunction with the Hospital and Dispensary and the Women's Hospital.

Oct. 9. Visit to the Infirmary by the Archbishop of York.

Dec. 1. Portrait of the late Dr. Corden Thompson presented by Mr. George B. Agar, his great nephew. <sup>(1)</sup>

Nov. 30. Death of Mr. Samuel Parker, one of the hon. surgeons.

1877.

Jan. 24. Mr. Arthur Jackson appointed surgeon and Mr. Simeon Snell ophthalmic surgeon.

Jan. 4. Mrs. Parker presents the medical books, surgical instruments, and bookcase of her late husband.

Sept. 21. Resignation of the Rev. J. R. Brown, chaplain.

Dec. 7. Rev. Samuel Parkes appointed chaplain.

1878.

Feb. 15. £500 presented by the Duchess of Norfolk on her marriage.

1879.

July 4. Appointment of Mr. G. M. Goyder house surgeon, *vice* Laver resigned.

Dec. 15. Resignation of the Rev. S. Parkes, chaplain.

1880.

Mar. 19. The Rev. Allen Bell elected chaplain.

May 7. Resignation of Mr. C. M. Goyder, house surgeon.

June 18. Mr. Christopher St. John Wright appointed house Surgeon.

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(<sup>1</sup>) Now in the Board Room.

1881.

- May 5. Resignation of the Rev. J. A. Bell, chaplain, on accepting the Vicarage of Hayling, Hants.  
June 17. Rev. W. C. Hawksley elected chaplain.  
Dec. 2. Resignation of Dr. C. St. J. Wright, house surgeon.

1882.

- Jan. 6. Dr. W. S. Porter elected house surgeon.  
Feb. 10. Death of Mr. Joseph Kirk, for upwards of 36 years secretary, aged 85.  
April 14. Mr. G. H. Day, assistant secretary, appointed secretary.  
May 19. Vote of condolence on the death of Henry Thomas, Esq., one of the consulting surgeons.  
Nov. 10. Resolution to erect an out-patients' department of one story at the back of and in connection with the Infirmary.

1883.

- April 13. Special meeting of governors approves the scheme for a new out-patients' department, estimated to cost £4,500, after the designs of Mr. J. D. Webster. Subscriptions announced, £3,084.  
April 13. Offer from Mrs. Overend, of West Retford House, to give £10,000 in trust to apply the income in sending convalescent in-patients from the Infirmary to some Convalescent Hospital or Home at the sea side. Offer gratefully accepted.  
June 15. Tender of Wm. Bissett and Sons for the out-patients' department accepted; amount, £4,185. Total cost, £5,500. Completed 1884.  
Aug. 31. Resignation of Dr. W. S. Porter, house surgeon.  
Sept. 5. Mrs. Overend elected an honorary life governor.  
Sept. 28. Mr. Charles Atkin elected house surgeon.  
Oct. 26. Death of the Rev. J. Fitzgerald, who for above 20 years had voluntarily attended to the spiritual wants of the Roman Catholic patients.

1883.

Nov. 1. Resignation of the Rev. W. C. Hawksley, chaplain, on accepting the Vicarage of North Ormsby, near Middlesboro'.

Nov. 14. The Rev. G. Roper appointed chaplain.

1884.

June 27. A copy of "More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands" presented by Her Majesty the Queen, and containing her autograph.

Aug. 26. Opening of the new out-patients' department.

1885.

June 5. Resignation of Dr. H. F. Banham. Sept. 2nd, elected an honorary physician.

July 24. Dr. William Dyson elected physician.

Sept. 4. Messrs. J. E. Cutler, J. Marshall, J. S. Beckett, and J. G. Ronksley nominated to be joined with Messrs. H. E. Watson, H. I. Dixon, and J. W. Dixon, the surviving trustees of two-thirds of the small tithes of the Parish of Sheffield, under the trust settled by Vicar Wilkinson. New Trust Deed completed and signed in November, 1885.

1886.

Feb. 2. Rev. G. Sandford, of Ecclesall, presented a copy of the verses by James Montgomery, 1797. The first line reads—

"When like a stranger on our sphere."

Feb. 26. Mr. Chas. Atkin, house surgeon, resigns.

April 16. Mr. C. F. Coombe appointed house surgeon. Mr. Jonathan Barber resigns his appointment as surgeon. Appointed honorary surgeon Sept. 1st.

May 28. Mr. Geo. H. Shaw elected surgeon.

Nov. 19. Messrs. A. Brooksbank and John Hobson nominated directors of the York Concert Room.

1887.

- May 6. Interest on Indian Government Stock reduced from 4 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
- Aug. 19. Rules altered at a special general board of governors in order to carry out the proposed increase to the medical staff.
- Aug. 26. Resignation of Dr. Joseph Law, physician. Appointed honorary physician 7th Sept.
- Sep. 28. Dr. W. S. Porter and Dr. W. T. Cocking elected assistant physicians under the new rules. Messrs. Arthur Hallam and Chas. Atkin elected assistant surgeons.

1888.

- Mar. 23. Board agreed to accept the Government new £2 15s. od. per cent. Consolidated Stock, in place of the 3 per cent. stock.
- May 11. Mr. C. F. Coombe resigns his post as house surgeon.
- June 22. Office of resident house pupil abolished and second assistant house surgeon substituted.
- June 29. Mr. W. G. Richardson appointed house surgeon.
- Sept. 7. Miss Spencer resigns office of matron after 13 years' service.
- Oct. 24. Miss Edith Rickards, of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, London, elected matron.

1889.

- Jan. 29. Legacy of £5000 announced from E. A. D. Brooshooft, Esq., of Kirk Ella, Hull. The medical staff suggest that this money, or a part of it, should be devoted to providing adequate accommodation for the nurses.

1889.

- Feb. 22. Death announced of Mr. John Hobson. Vote of condolence with the family.
- April 12. Mr. John Marshall elected a director of the York Concert Room, in place of the late John Hobson.

1889.  
May 1. Resignation of Dr. M. Martin de Bartolomé.  
Appointed 21st June one of the honorary  
physicians.  
Dr. W. S. Porter appointed physician.
1890.  
New trustees of the personal property : J. Marshall,  
S. G. Richardson, Herbert Barber.
- April 21. Death of Mr. Abram Brooksbank, chairman of  
the Weekly Board.
- May 2. Mr. John Marshall elected Chairman of Weekly  
Board.  
Portrait of Dr. Law, by Miss Jean Mitchell,  
placed in the board room.  
Death of Dr. Bartolomé.
- Sept. Death of Mr. Jon. Barber.
1891.  
Medical Aid and Surgical Appliance Fund, sub-  
scribed as a memorial of Mr. Brooksbank.
1893.  
Resignation of Mr. W. F. Favell. Mr. Arthur  
Hallam in his place.
- Dec. New department for the treatment of skin diseases.  
Mr. W. Dale James appointed dermatologist.
1894.  
Mr. Favell's portrait, by J. J. Shannon, presented  
to the Infirmary.  
Need of better accommodation for sisters and  
nurses. Plans to be prepared for new nurses'  
home and other improvements.
1895.  
Aug. 20. Death of Dr. Ferguson Branson, physician from  
1843 to 1856.
- Dec. 29. Death of Mr. Arthur Jackson, aged 51, who for  
19 years rendered distinguished services as  
honorary surgeon to the Infirmary.

### Chairmen of the Weekly Board.

|                            |      |    |      |
|----------------------------|------|----|------|
| Dr. John Browne .....      | 1797 | to | 1810 |
| Rev. Thomas Radford .....  | 1810 | ,, | 1815 |
| Rev. Thomas Sutton.....    | 1815 | ,, | 1828 |
| Mr. Benjamin Sayle .....   | 1828 | ,, | 1829 |
| Mr. James Montgomery ..... | 1829 | ,, | 1854 |
| Rev. Thomas Sale.....      | 1854 | ,, | 1873 |
| Mr. A. Brooksbank .....    | 1873 | ,, | 1890 |
| Mr. John Marshall.....     | 1890 |    |      |

### Physicians.

|                                |         |          |      |
|--------------------------------|---------|----------|------|
| Dr. Steuart .....              | 1797    | resigned | 1798 |
| Dr. Benj. Wainwright.....      | 1797    | ,,       | 1811 |
| Dr. William Younge.....        | 1797    | ,,       | 1838 |
| Dr. Samuel Cave .....          | 1798    | ,,       | 1799 |
| Dr. D. D. Davis .....          | 1804    | ,,       | 1812 |
| Sir Arnold J. Knight .....     | 1815    | ,,       | 1831 |
| Dr. G. C. Brown .....          | 1819    | died     | 1832 |
| Dr. Corden Thompson.....       | 1831    | resigned | 1866 |
| Dr. Geo. Calvert Holland ..... | 1832    | ,,       | 1843 |
| Dr. Chas. F. Favell.....       | 1838    | died     | 1846 |
| Dr. Ferguson Branson.....      | 1843    | resigned | 1856 |
| Dr. M. Martin de Bartolomé...  | 1846    | ,,       | 1889 |
| Dr. Charles Elam.....          | 1856    | ,,       | 1868 |
| Dr. J. Law.....                | 1866    | ,,       | 1887 |
| Dr. Frank Smith .....          | 1868    | ,,       | 1875 |
| Dr. H. F. Banham .....         | 1876    | ,,       | 1885 |
| Dr. Wm. Dyson .....            | elected | 1885     |      |
| Dr. W. S. Porter .....         | ,,      | 1889     |      |
| Dr. W. T. Cocking .....        | 1892    |          |      |

### Surgeons.

|                          |         |      |          |      |
|--------------------------|---------|------|----------|------|
| Hugh Cheney, M.D. ...    | elected | 1797 | resigned | 1812 |
| William Staniforth ..... | ,,      | 1797 | ,,       | 1819 |
| Chas. H. Webb .....      | ,,      | 1797 | ,,       | 1820 |
| William Staniforth, jun. | ,,      | 1812 | died     | 1835 |

**Surgeons—Continued.**

|                         |   |      |          |      |
|-------------------------|---|------|----------|------|
| John Favell ... ..      | „ | 1819 | resigned | 1832 |
| Thomas Waterhouse ...   | „ | 1820 | „        | 1830 |
| Wilson Overend.....     | „ | 1830 | „        | 1853 |
| Henry Jackson .....     | „ | 1832 | „        | 1866 |
| Henry Thomas .....      | „ | 1835 | „        | 1848 |
| Samuel Gregory .....    | „ | 1848 | „        | 1858 |
| Jonathan Barber .....   | „ | 1853 | „        | 1886 |
| William F. Favell ..... | „ | 1858 | „        | 1893 |
| Samuel Parker .....     | „ | 1866 | died     | 1876 |
| Arthur Jackson .....    | „ | 1877 | „        | 1895 |
| George H. Shaw .....    | „ | 1886 |          |      |
| Arthur Hallam.....      | „ | 1893 |          |      |
| Charles Atkin .....     | „ | 1896 |          |      |

**Ophthalmic Surgeon.**

Simeon Snell ..... 1877

**Dermatologist.**

W. Dale James ..... 1893

**House Surgeons.**

|                         |         |      |          |      |
|-------------------------|---------|------|----------|------|
| Robert Ernest, M.D....  | elected | 1798 | died     | 1841 |
| Joseph Law, M.D. ....   | „       | 1841 | resigned | 1852 |
| W. W. Tinsley .....     | „       | 1852 | „        | 1855 |
| John Hall .....         | „       | 1856 | „        | 1857 |
| G. C. B. Hart .....     | „       | 1857 | „        | 1858 |
| H. J. Knight .....      | „       | 1858 | „        | 1863 |
| Marriott Hall .....     | „       | 1863 | „        | 1864 |
| A. L. Fernandez .....   | „       | 1864 | „        | 1865 |
| George A. Brown .....   | „       | 1865 | „        | 1868 |
| C. J. Hardy Smith ..... | „       | 1868 | „        | 1869 |
| C. D. Batt .....        | „       | 1869 | „        | 1869 |
| Arthur Hallam .....     | „       | 1870 | „        | 1873 |
| Arthur Henry Laver ...  | „       | 1873 | „        | 1879 |

**House Surgeons—Continued.**

|                        |   |      |          |      |
|------------------------|---|------|----------|------|
| G. M. Goyder .....     | „ | 1879 | resigned | 1880 |
| C. St. John Wright ... | „ | 1880 | „        | 1881 |
| W. S. Porter .....     | „ | 1881 | „        | 1883 |
| Charles Atkin .....    | „ | 1883 | „        | 1886 |
| C. F. Coombe .....     | „ | 1886 | „        | 1888 |
| W. G. Richardson.....  | „ | 1888 | „        | 1890 |
| Thos. Robinson .....   | „ | 1890 | „        | 1891 |
| Hugh Rhodes .....      | „ | 1891 | „        | 1893 |
| W. S. Kerr .....       | „ | 1893 | „        | 1895 |
| S. E. Morton .....     | „ | 1895 | „        | 1896 |
| Archibald Cuff.....    | „ | 1896 |          |      |

NOTE.—There have been many assistant house surgeons, but their names are not recorded. Until a comparatively recent time they were assistants to the house surgeon and not officially mentioned.

**List of Matrons.**

1797 Mrs. Singleton.  
 1804 Mrs. Sarah Cooper.  
 1813 Mrs. Mary Magrave.  
 1828 Mrs. Anne Blake.  
 1837 Miss Mary Fentem.  
 1839 Mrs. Hannah Barker.  
 1857 Mrs. Boulton.  
 1859 Miss Jenkins.  
 1860 Mrs. Roney.  
 1861 Mrs. Munroe.  
 1865 Miss Bird.  
 1869 Miss Haddock.  
 1871 Mrs. Lovell.  
 1875 Miss Spencer.  
 1888 Miss Rickards.  
 1897 Miss Ruston.

**List of Chaplains.**

1843 Rev. H. D. Jones.  
 1847 Rev. E. Hall.  
 1847 Rev. H. J. Jackson.  
 1855 Rev. Thos. Smith.  
 1870 Rev. J. O. Bevan.  
 1875 Rev. J. R. Brown.  
 1877 Rev. S. Parkes.  
 1879 Rev. J. A. Bell.  
 1881 Rev. W. C. Hawksley.  
 1883 Rev. G. Roper.  
 1891 Rev. W. Ward.  
 1893 Rev. Sydney Smith.

### Trustees of the Personal Property of the Infirmary.

APPOINTED 1890.

|                |                       |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| M. J. Ellison, | John Marshall,        |
| J. W. Dixon,   | Samuel G. Richardson, |
|                | Herbert Barber.       |

### Trustees of the York Concert Room.

The Earl of Wharnccliffe,      Thomas Wilson, of Oakholm.

### Directors of the York Concert Room.

John Marshall,      S. G. Richardson.

### Trustees of the Two-thirds Small Tithes of the Parish of Sheffield.

APPOINTED SEPTEMBER, 1885.

|                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| Sir H. Watson,  | John Edward Cutler, |
| H. I. Dixon,    | John Marshall,      |
| James W. Dixon, | J. S. Beckett,      |
|                 | John G. Ronksley.   |

### List of Trustees, 1896.

|                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Earl Fitzwilliam,          | Fras. Patrick Smith,     |
| The Earl of Wharnccliffe,  | Frank Mappin,            |
| George Wilton Chambers,    | William Jessop,          |
| Viscount Milton,           | Bernard Alexander Firth, |
| Bruce C. Vernon Wentworth, | Douglas Vickers,         |
|                            | Henry Kenyon Stephenson. |

### List of Portraits now at the Infirmary.

William Staniforth, M.R.C.S., surgeon, 1812 to 1835. Engraving.

William Younge, M.D., 1797 to 1838, one of the promoters of the Infirmary. Medallion by E. Smith, 1838.

Henry Thomas, F.R.C.S., 1835—1848. Engraving.

John Browne, M.D., 1797—1810. Oil painting.

*List of Portraits now at the Infirmary—Continued.*

Robert Ernest, M.D., 1798 to 1841 (house surgeon and apothecary). Oil painting.

Wilson Overend, F.R.C.S., 1830—1853.

William Staniforth, appointed surgeon at the opening, 1797; resigned April 16, 1819, and was hon. surgeon; died Aug. 21, 1833, age 83. Medallion by E. Law.

George Calvert Holland, M.D., 1832—1843. Engraving.

Charles F. Favell, M.D., 1838—1846. Engraving.

Jonathan Barber, M.R.C.S., 1853—1886. Engraving.

Charles Elam, M.D., 1856—1868. Engraving.

Ferguson Branson, M.D. (Cantab), 1843 to 1856. Engraving.

Henry Jackson, F.R.C.S., 1832—1866. Engraving.

James Montgomery (chairman of Weekly Board), 1829—1854.

Old Parr, age 157. Oil painting. Born 1483, died 1634. (*Vide The Popular Encyclopedia.*)

Cordon Thompson, M.D., 1831—1866. Oil painting.

Rev. Thos. Sale, D.D. (chairman of Weekly Board 1854—1873). Engraving.

Samuel Parker, F.R.C.S., 1866—1876. Engraving.

William Younge, M.D., F.L.S. Engraving by Edwd. Scriven from a painting by Jno. Moore.

M. M. de Bartolomé, M.D., 1846—1889. Oil Painting by Mrs. Waller, 1890.

Joseph Law, M.D., 1866—1887. Oil Painting by Miss Jean Mitchell, 1889.

Wm. Fisher Favell, M.R.C.S., 1858—1893. Oil Painting by J. J. Shannon, 1893.

Arthur Jackson, F.R.C.S., 1877—1895. Oil Painting by Mrs. Waller.

Painting in oil on copper plate of Infirmary, 1798, "B. K. pinx."

Engraving of the Infirmary, 1798, by John Rawstorn.

Robert A. Athorpe, J.P. (Colonel of Volunteers). Coloured Engraving by J. R. Smith, 1798.

Rev. James Wilkinson, M.A. Coloured Engraving by J. R. Smith, 1798.

### List of Portraits now at the Infirmary—Continued.

Framed Programme of the Opening Ceremony, October 4,  
1797.

Old Oil Painting, King George III.

Arthur Jackson, M.R.C.S., 1877—1895. Oil painting by

**Marble Busts.** Mrs. Waller, 1897.

John Brown, M.D., said to be by Sir Francis Chantrey.

Thomas Rawson.

James Montgomery, by William Ellis.

Rev. James Wilkinson, M.A., by Edwin Smith.

Thomas Watson. Presented November, 1839.

Henry Jackson, by William Ellis. Presented 1868.

### Plaster Busts.

Rev. Jas. Wilkinson, as above (painted). See minutes 31st  
Jan., 1806.

Wilson Overend, as above (painted).

### Area of Infirmary Site and Buildings.

Area of the whole Site ..... 48,000 square yards.

#### AREA COVERED BY BUILDINGS

(NOT INCLUDING THE LODGE AND MUSEUM).

The old Building covers ..... 1,455 square yards.

New Building, 1873, covers ..... 680    "    "

New Out-patients' Building, 1884, covers ..... 760    "    "

---

Total old Buildings ..... 2,895 square yards.

Add area of new Nurses' House ..... 640    "    "

Area of new Eye Wards..... 437    "    "

Area of new Laundry, &c. .... 691    "    "

---

Grand Total ..... 4,663 square yards.

ORIGINAL BUILDING,  
*Erected, 1797.*



NORFOLK WING,  
*Erected, 1841.*



NEW BUILDING,  
*Erected, 1875.*



BUILDING FOR OUTPATIENTS,  
*Erected, 1884.*



CENTENARY BUILDINGS,  
*Erected, 1897.*



OPHTHALMIC WARDS, &c

NURSES' HOUSE.

LAUNDRY.

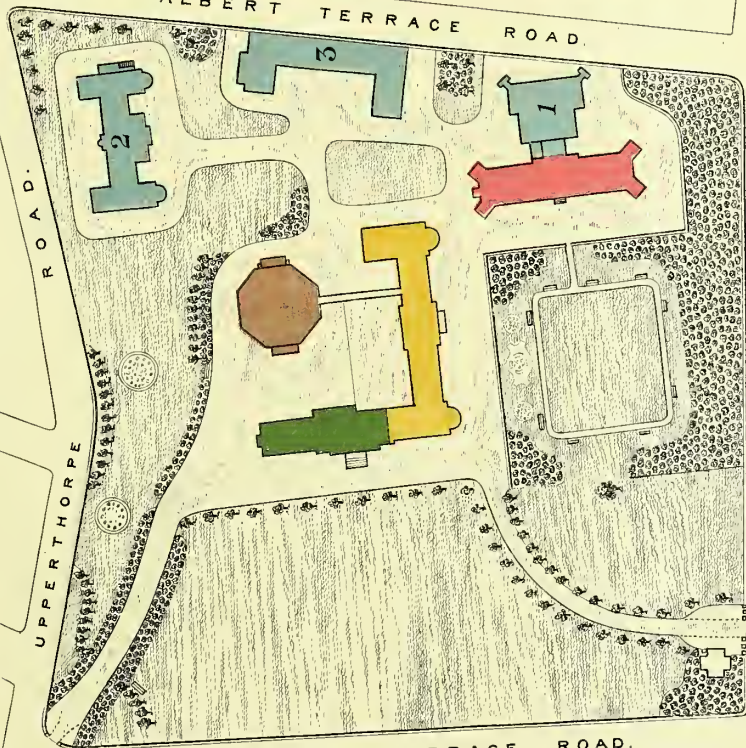


ALBERT TERRACE ROAD.

UPPERTHORPE ROAD.

INFIRMARY ROAD.

MONTGOMERY TERRACE ROAD.





### Number of In-Patients.

The following figures taken at the beginning, middle, and end of the century will show how the work of the Infirmary has grown. The in-patients only are enumerated.

| PERIOD.                                        | No. of<br>In-patients. |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| From October, 1797, to Midsummer, 1808... ..   | 3,230                  |
| From Midsummer, 1847, to Midsummer, 1856 ..... | 8,584                  |
| From Midsummer, 1887, to Midsummer, 1896 ..... | 17,580                 |

### The Overend Convalescent Fund.

Since the founding of this fund by the late Mrs. Overend in 1883, the number of patients sent to Bridlington, Southport, and Sandygate has been, up to July, 1897, 1,895.



## APPENDIX.

### Mr. S. Mitchell's Report on the Tithe of Sheffield.

[Copy.]

Dear Sir,

Sheffield, 30th Sept., 1844.

Having been honoured by a request from you, as Chairman of the Weekly Board of the Sheffield General Infirmary, to ascertain and report the particulars and nature of the "Small Tithes, Easter Dues, Offerings, Oblations, Obventions and Mortuaries, which are now vested in Trustees and were charged by the late Rev. James Wilkinson with the payment of the annual sum of ten pounds for ever to the Sheffield General Infirmary, and the several Lands and premises or persons liable to the payment of such Tithes, &c.," I have proceeded to gather from the various sources the facts which bear upon the subject. Your note first directs my attention to the fact that this annuity was formerly paid by the Wardens of St. James's Church out of the produce of property there settled on the Vicar of Sheffield. It certainly was so; and at a period many years back, but now out of remembrance, there may have been some arrangement that, for convenience sake, the Infirmary Trustees should receive their claim from that source rather than from the Vicar personally. It is, however, perfectly clear from the Codicil of 1799 to the late Mr. Wilkinson's Will, by which he devises his pews in the Chapel of St. James to the Vicar of Sheffield for the time being, that he never intended the Infirmary to have any interest in them. Indeed, such a case could not possibly arise when, as will further appear, he had previously in 1797 settled the ten pounds per annum out of a totally different description of Ecclesiastical property. I am quite sure that the Trustees have no claim on the Wardens of St. James's Church.

From the absence of several important documents which must have existed but which cannot now be found, though I have made diligent enquiry for them, it will be necessary to go into considerable detail and to carry you back to a more remote period than you might think necessary, but which I feel that I cannot avoid consistently with my wish to give a full explanation of a case which is by no means devoid of difficulty.

It appears by the copy of a Deed now before me, dated 18th August, 37 Geo. III. 1797, the original of which is mislaid or lost but which seems to have been enrolled in Chancery 22nd Sept. of the same year, that the Rev. James Wilkinson, then Vicar of Sheffield, reciting that he had *lately* purchased of Charles, then Duke of Norfolk, two-third parts of "all the Small Tithes, Easter Dues, Offerings, Oblations, Obventions and Mortuaries arising in, accruing and belonging to the Parish and Parish Church of Sheffield," the remaining third part being then the property of the vicar for the time being, conveyed the same in trust to Philip Gell, Esquire, and others, among other things to pay ten pounds per annum out of the proceeds thereof to the Sheffield General Infirmary for ever.

There are two important points which now present themselves which are really the keys of the whole case. In the very loose recital of 1797 there is no mention of the *date* of Transfer from the Duke of Norfolk to Mr. Wilkinson, and this is all important in its bearings as to the property intended to be conveyed. The second point is as to what was meant, supposing the recitals to be correct, by the term "Small Tithes," two-thirds of which Mr. Wilkinson is represented as being the purchaser.

The Deed of Conveyance to Mr. Wilkinson cannot be found, and on application to the Duke of Norfolk's agents here I am informed that they know of no such Transfer, but that if any such record does exist it must have been long ago removed to the Duke's Office in London. Indeed, I believe

that the Duke had no legal authority to sell any of his real Estate so early even as 1797, but it occurs to me that by the Act of 1784, commonly called the Market Act, powers were given to him, then Earl of Surrey, to dispose of all the "Sec," or dry Rents, accruing to the Estate for the purpose of providing a better Market House and Shambles for the Town of Sheffield, and under that Act Mr. Wilkinson's purchase may have been effected. If I am right in this mere conjecture the alleged Transfer by Charles, Duke of Norfolk, must have been after the 31st August, 1786. The first Act granted for the sale of the Norfolk Estate at Sheffield was in 1802.

As to the term "Small Tithes" it is difficult to define what it means, and I am afraid that the Duke of Norfolk's Conveyance, if we could find it, would not help us. It certainly could not have comprehended all the small Tithes on Land as they are usually understood, inasmuch as there were provisions in various Acts of Parliament, both previous and subsequent to 1797, assigning two-thirds to the Duke of Norfolk both of the Great and Small Tithes, not only in the Manors of Sheffield and Brightside but in that of Ecclesall, which, though not his property, forms an Ecclesiastical division of the Parish of Sheffield. In this arrangement the Vicar concurred, or, at all events, he made no claim for more than one-third of the small Tithes in commutation of which Lands were allotted to him.

The Ecclesall Inclosure Act passed 19 Geo. 3rd, 1779.

The Award is dated 28th November, 1788.

The Brightside Award is dated 13th March, 1795.

These transactions are previous to Mr. Wilkinson's bequest to the Infirmary, and therefore cannot come within the operation of his deed.

The Hallams with Heeley Inclosure Act passed 31 Geo. 3rd, 1791.

The Award is dated 25th September, 1805.

It is in the same terms as to Tithes with Ecclesall and Brightside, the allotment for the two-thirds of the Small Tithes being made to the Duke and one-third to the Vicar. This was after Mr. Wilkinson's deed of 1797.

The Attercliffe Inclosures Act was passed 50 Geo. 3rd, 1810, and the Award was made to 15th February, 1820.

There is no provision for Tithes in this Act, and I, therefore, presume that the rights, both of the Vicar and of the Lord of the Manor, are still intact.

No Commutation of Tithe has taken place in the Township of Sheffield by allotment of Lands, for the very best reason that there were no Common Lands to be allotted.

If "Small Tythes" therefore are not payable in the Parish of Sheffield they must be out of the Townships of Sheffield and Attercliffe only. I feel convinced, however, that the (so called) "Small Tythes" in Mr. Wilkinson's Deed of 1797 were never intended to include that description of Tithe for which a Land Commutation was given under the various Inclosure Acts. In all these Acts I find that "Mortuaries, Easter Offerings, and Surplice Fees" are excepted. These did not belong to the Lord of the Manor, and being in their nature fluctuating they could not be valued.

I must next show the nature of the property which would pass under the supposed Deed to Mr. Wilkinson by the Duke of Norfolk and what was the Duke's Title.

The *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas, made about 1291, states that the Abbot of St. Wandrille had the Church of Ecclesfield with *two parts* of the Church of Sheffield £106 13s. 4d., while the portion of the Prior of Worksop in Church of Sheffield was only £10. os. od.

This shews the origin of the *two-third* parts of the Small Tithe and other profits of which the Abbot of St. Wandrille was Rector, as well as of the Great Tithes.

When the Norman Abbies were deprived of their English possessions the St. Wandrille property was conferred on the Monastery of Carthusians, or Charterhouse of Coventry, in whose possession it was at the Reformation, time Hen. VIII. It is there stated, amongst other things beside the Mansion, to consist of the :

|                         |     |     |     |    |      |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|------|
| Tithe of Wool and Lambs | ... | ... | 1   | 16 | 0    |
| Oblations               | ... | ... | ... | 6  | 18 0 |
| Easter Book             | ... | ... | ... | 4  | 0 0  |
| Minute and Privy Tithes | ..  | ... | 0   | 2  | 8    |

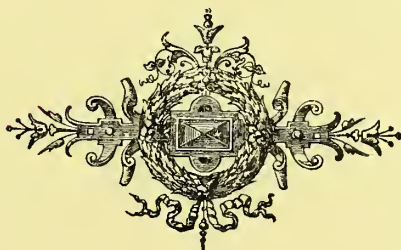
The Earl of Shrewsbury had a grant of the Rectory, including the Great Tithes and all that the Carthusians of Coventry had theretofore enjoyed, in the Church of Sheffield, and there can be no doubt that the Crown Grant of 1 Edward 6th conveyed all the two-third parts of the "Tythe of Wool and Lambs, Oblations, Easter Book, Minute and Privy Tithes" in the same ample manner that the Monks of Coventry had possessed the same.

The third part of these small matters, with the Vicarage House, was at that period the only emolument of the officiating minister of Sheffield. There had been no Episcopal Ordination of a Vicarage, and therefore the Monks of Coventry would receive the two-third parts of all the emoluments named in the valor of Hen. VIII. I find that the Duke of Norfolk, in registering his Estates with the Clerk of the Peace for the West Riding (he being one of the Roman Catholic Recusants), introduces as part of his possessions in 1732 "Two parts of Sheffield Small Tithes in possession of Mr. John Dossie—rent £15."

This is what I believe Mr. Wilkinson to have bought. It will be observed that the term "Small Tithes" is still made use of, but it was actually two-third parts of the "Easter Dues, Offerings, Oblations, Obventions, and Mortuaries" which were leased by the Duke to the Rev. John Dossie, then vicar, and it is, I believe, from this source alone that the £10 per annum secured to the Infirmary is now payable.

(Signed) SAMUEL MITCHELL.

To James Montgomery, Esq., Chairman of the  
Weekly Board of the Sheffield General Infirmary.





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